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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1046

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. ALLIES DISSATISFIED WITH CARTER'S POLICIES

LD191007 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Nikolay Polyanov: "Submerged Reefs"]

[Text] Recently President J. Carter tried once more to assure the public that "other states" dream of one thing only--of "being led by the United States." This is megalomania of a special sort. Washington not only wants military supremacy in the world but is also laying claim to undisputed political leadership. Such claims are not sparkingly new. Over 3 decades ago a remote predecessor of the present president--Harry Truman--publicly declared the United States to be virtually "global boss," tied to foist some "pax Americana" on other countries and overtly threatened punishment for all who dared to disobey.

It appears the White House would not mind availing itself of the luckless H. Truman's political arsenal even today. But the world is different now. Washington cannot anticipate military supremacy given the correlation of world forces which has come about. Nor is it achieving its desired aims in the sphere of political leadership, not only outside but also inside the Western alliance. Of course, there is no reason to underestimate U.S. influence in the club of leading capitalist countries, but even there in the last 15-20 years substantial changes have taken place. Soon its members will meet again, this time in Venice. U.S. politicians reflect on previous meetings with a sigh. With every meeting Washington's ability to obtain total obedience from the partners has weakened. Michael Mansfield, former democratic leader, in the Senate, has said: "We can no longer count on the automatic reaction of our allies which used to follow inevitably."

By "automatic reaction" he had in mind their readiness to click their heels. Now, alas, this readiness has thoroughly weakened. Washington indubitably shares common class interests with the West European capitals and with Tokyo. They materialize in the centripetal forces operating within the "community of the rich," forces colored to a considerable extent by U.S. strategic initiatives. It must not be forgotten that in the post-war years Washington always used to regard Western Europe and Japan as important auxiliary instruments of its global policy.

But the whole point is that the instruments themselves have fundamentally changed. Western Europe and Japan have not only found an economic might which they did not possess before, not only become creditors instead of debtors, but also have acquired for themselves considerable political independence, not least as a result of the development of mutual relations with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. However paradoxical it may seem, a situation has arisen in the "club of the rich" where alongside the centripetal forces which embody to a large extent U.S. leadership ambitions, centrifugal forces are also operating. Speaking recently at the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet put it like this: "West Europe does not need aid. It is equal to America from the economic, financial and technological viewpoints."

This pronouncement assumes all the greater significance because it was made not simply for the enlightenment of provincial U.S. students who have been deluded about Washington's global role, but as a reply to the lectures with which the White House and the State Department have been plaguing the partners demanding complete obedience. Just in recent weeks the world has witnessed repeated U.S. cries to the West European capitals, including Paris. They have been angrily grumbling at them for "intolerable independence" in affairs of big politics. They are threatening them with penalties merely for having recognized--verbally and in quite a vague form anyway--the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. They are pressuring them too, trying to force them to loose a whole volley of economic sanctions against Iran dreamed up in Washington. The unceremonious behavior of the senior partner has become so aggressive in nature that even West European politicians used to delicacy have begun to grumble. When U.S. historian Arthur Schlesinger spoke recently to them, he noted with personal chagrin "At home we are so preoccupied with presidential policies that only rarely do we understand what a pitiful spectacle we make in the eyes of the whole world."

The aforementioned French foreign minister also arrives at an essentially identical conclusion. He parries U.S. attempts to raise the old formula about "Atlantic solidarity" to the rank of some sacred thing permitting any sacrifice Washington wants to be demanded from the allies. The French minister expresses himself diplomatically, but very simply. "Solidarity with the United States," he stresses, "does not exclude independence." And he continues: "For all of us (the leading capitalist countries) differences are elements of strength and not a factor of weakness. We must reconcile differences and solidarity by means of genuine bilateral consultations between equal partners, in the course of which we must display proper tact."

These utterances need no extra commentary--they speak for themselves. For it is not just a question of the West Europeans and the Japanese being tired of the impudence with which Washington is treating them.

If the partners are voicing dissatisfaction at U.S. political leadership with increasing frequency, it is primarily because under its guidance it is easy to get into a sea of crises from which it will not be easy to reach a calm haven. Washington, as its allies are convinced, is leading them not toward such a haven, nor toward a detente from which everybody gains, nor toward a sensible solution to thorny problems, but into a dangerous zone of shipwrecks. The arms race and antidetente policy--the two mainstays of Washington's present strategy--affect the fate of peace, primarily the fate of those states which follow the U.S. lead. This cannot be a matter of indifference for them. Hence also the attempt by many soberminded politicians to "reappraise values," to search for a realistic path through a complex and troubled world and to review the old relations with the Washington boss which have not been amended in any way in the last 20 years. It is not for nothing that former Japanese foreign minister Kiichi Miyazawa stresses that the United States "must acknowledge the diversity of interests of its allies and accept the resultant consequences."

There are an increasing number of submerged reefs on the route of the U.S. ark. They will have to be heeded. It is impossible to push on regardless through a world which has experienced the fruits of detente and does not want to return to the times when the cold war raged.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

PRC BACKS DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ARMS IN PAKISTAN

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 27 May 80 p 1

[Article by S. Bulantsev]

[Text] The Asian nations, especially those bordering on Pakistan, express serious concern in connection with the fact that during his recent visit to Peking the Pakistani President, General Zia-ul-Haq negotiated cooperation in the nuclear field with the Chinese leaders. The Peking rulers promised to allow Zia-ul-Haq to conduct nuclear tests in China.

Research in this field is being carried out at Kukhata, near the Pakistani capital, under a certain Dr Khan. For some time Dr Khan lived in Holland, where he received access to top secret data on nuclear technology.

As for nuclear raw materials, since 1977 Pakistan has purchased directly or through third countries 368 tons of partially purified uranium ore.

At Zia-ul-Haq's talks in Peking the sides agreed that China will supply Pakistan with enriched uranium to conduct a nuclear explosion. In addition, already now Peking's assistance to Islamabad includes the services of Chinese nuclear engineers. China is thus instigating Pakistan to the development and tests of nuclear weapons.

The Islamabad rulers, apparently, consider it inexpedient to conduct a nuclear explosion in Pakistan. Such an explosion cannot be made in secret, and it would arouse a negative reaction in the world and especially among Pakistan's neighbours. More so, since the international positions of Pakistan, which allowed itself to be drawn into U.S.-Chinese aggression against the people's regime in Afghanistan, are quite shaky. On the other hand, an explosion on Chinese territory would make it possible for Islamabad, first, to check the readiness and efficiency of its nuclear weapons, and, second, to keep a secret its further nuclear plans.

The giant expenses on this "prestigious" nuclear program are too burdensome for such an economically weak nation as Pakistan. So why should Islamabad carry it out? Nobody threatens it. The desire to obtain their own nuclear weapons is, first of all, caused by the excessive military ambitions of the Pakistani rulers.

(SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, May 27. In full.)

INTERNATIONAL

REVIEW OF BOOK EDITED BY GROMYKO ON WORLD DIPLOMACY

LD111433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 p 4

[Review by Prof A. Akhtamzyan, doctor of historical sciences, under the "In Books" rubric: "The Diplomacy of Socialism"]

[Text] A large collective of authors consisting of Soviet academics and diplomats has completed many years of work on the history of diplomacy from ancient times to the present day. A fundamental work has been created which gives an analysis of the foreign policy and diplomacy of the Soviet Union and other world states from Marxist-Leninist positions. Particularly topical is the concluding book of the last volume of "The History of Diplomacy." (Note) [ISTORIYA DIPLOMATII] Vol 5, Book 2, edited by A.A. Gromyko, I.N. Zemskov, V.A. Zorin, V.S. Semenov, and S.L. Tikhvinskiy. State Publishing House of Political Literature, 1979.) In it are examined the achievements of the USSR's foreign policy over the last 15 years.

The diplomacy of socialism has introduced into the practice of international relations just, democratic principles for contacts between peoples that are new in terms of their social content. The Soviet state, founded by V.I. Lenin, from the very beginning of its existence proclaimed and defended the ideas of peaceful coexistence and equitable, constructive collaboration between states. The peace program, proposed by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, has gone down in the history of international relations and diplomacy as a specific, realistic and scientifically substantiated program for a socialist state's foreign policy unprecedented in terms of the scale of its outlined aims.

Generalizing the practice of the collaboration between socialism's fraternal countries in the international arena, the authors show these countries' joint actions for insuring lasting peace, for the coordination of their foreign policy activity, for the active fostering of the process of socialist economic integration and for the further improvement of the mechanism of interstate collaboration. They note that CEMA has become a genuine forum of equitable economic collaboration among

states and that the Warsaw Pact serves as a reliable instrument for security and the joint struggle for peace. "The Warsaw Pact organization and its consistent, principled peace-loving policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his Warsaw speech on 15 May this year, "is the main bulwark of lasting peace and security in Europe and one of the chief bulwarks of world peace."

The Soviet Union has always considered it its international duty to support the peoples struggling for social and national liberation. Describing the foreign policy and diplomacy of the liberated and developing countries, the authors note their increasing significance in the modern world, particularly in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for the restructuring of world economic relations on a just and equitable basis. The book pays particular attention to the nonaligned movement as an important and positive factor in modern international life. It shows the coincidence of the socialist and developing countries' fundamental interests in the struggle against imperialism, and for peace and the independence and freedom of the peoples.

Soviet diplomacy is seeking to find paths for a just and peaceful settlement of acute international problems, taking into account the peoples' interests, by striving to liquidate hotbeds of tension and conflict situations in various regions of the world, be they in the Near or Middle East, in Southeast Asia, in South Africa or in Latin America.

The USSR's consistent policy of support for the Vietnamese people's liberation struggle was crowned with the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Vietnam. It is expressed concretely in the support for the Vietnamese people's just struggle against Beijing's aggressive hegemonistic aspirations.

The problem of averting a world nuclear-missile war is the main problem of world politics. It is the constant focus of attention of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Soviet foreign policy is directed toward guaranteeing security and creating the conditions for lasting peace on the planet, toward the liquidation of the threat of war by means of negotiations and toward the limitation and reduction of arms. As a result of a series of top-level meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, such important documents as the "basic principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States," the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the SALT I and SALT II agreements on strategic arms limitation have been drawn up and signed.

The present U.S. attempts to frustrate the entry into force of SALT-II signify a desire by certain circles in that country for a dangerous whipping up of tension. But as the experience of history testifies, rash decisions have never been a manifestation of a statecraft.

The struggle for the cessation of the arms race and for real disarmament was and remains one of the most important directions of socialism's international policy. As the book shows, over the period since World War II Soviet diplomacy has submitted over 100 proposals on various aspects of the disarmament problem. Analyzing the results and prospects of the struggle against militarism, and for the solution of disarmament problems, the authors of "The History of Diplomacy" note the definite results achieved over the last 15 years. These are above all the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and other multilateral treaties and agreements which limit the sphere of the arms race. New concrete proposals, directed toward the attainment of these goals, were submitted by the USSR for U.N. examination and particularly for examination by the General Assembly Special Session, which can be regarded as the first worldwide disarmament forum in history.

Thanks to the consistent and coordinated efforts of the socialist community countries in the 1970's, treaties have been successfully concluded and relations normalized between the East European states and the FRG, a line has been drawn under the results of WORLD WAR II, the inviolability of the established borders between the states has been enshrined in treaties and the status of West Berlin was also normalized by the conclusion of a four-power agreement. The policy of detente received powerful impetus as a result of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visits to the FRG in 1973 and 1978 and by his meetings and talks with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing. The socialist states' energetic diplomatic activity and the actions in favor of detente by other peace-loving countries promoted the preparations for, and the successful holding of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The material contained in Book 2 of Volume 5 of "The History of Diplomacy" convincingly shows that the program elaborated by the 25th [CPSU] congress for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples is being implemented consistently. The trend toward the relaxation of international tension has remained the leading trend of contemporary international relations in the 1970's. However, there still exist many acute problems in the world which have been engendered by the aggressive policy of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists. The USSR's foreign policy program is being implemented in the complex and sometimes acute political struggle in the world arena. The Soviet Union adheres firmly to positions of the continuation of detente and the consolidation of world peace.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

AFGHANISTAN JUST A PRETEXT FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD191041 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Gennadiy Gerasimov under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "Washington's Olympic Defeat"]

[Text] It is now quite clear what a great mistake the United States made in choosing the Olympics as the location for a "cold war" style American-Soviet confrontation.

This was a political contest, unilaterally launched, in which the United States was constantly raising the stakes. Turning the venture with the boycott of the Moscow Olympics into a question of presidential prestige and even, as the American press declared, into the "test of the decade."

"The U.S. President," WASHINGTON POST observer Robert Kaiser explained, "has turned the boycott into a confrontation between the superpowers.... The result of the U.S.-led attempts to wreck the Moscow Olympics will be regarded all over the world as an important indicator of the international correlation of forces."

I do not altogether agree with that conclusion. The point is that the Olympics are not a Soviet event but an international one, and in practice the United States has engaged in a "tug of war" not with the Soviet Union but with the National Olympic Committees of various countries, beginning with its own. That is why it would be more accurate to say that the result of U.S.-led attempts to wreck the Moscow Olympics can be regarded as an important indicator of what the world thinks about the present American administration and its attitude toward that administration.

One day we will find out from memoirs how the very idea of a boycott came into the President's head. He did not consult with the allies, but long before the Olympics this idea was put forward by the leadership of the AFL/CIO and by Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin and others. So the copyright does not belong to official Washington. Its service was to establish the Afghan pretext.

however, even agreement with the American assessment of events in Afghanistan would not be a valid reason to call off the Olympics for the sporting public. Rather the reverse--in a period of stepping up of international tension, regardless of the causes, the spirit of honest sporting competition in an atmosphere of friendship serves as a counterweight and a reminder that peace is preferable.

Sportmen in America itself are hardly convinced by official arguments that their trip to Moscow will "harm American security." They have simply had their arms twisted--by crude methods, regardless of any rules.

The basic negative decisions of National Olympic Committees in the United States, West Germany and Japan were adopted by flouting the will of those committees and sportmen. For instance, (K. Shibata), president of Japan's National Olympic Committee, has declared his intention of resigning, while Willi Daume, president of the FRG National Olympic Committee, has stated that he regards it as a manifestation of sportmen's solidarity that sportmen from other countries are going to Moscow and have not followed West Germany's example.

The losses are great: sportmen staying home and watching television broadcasts from Moscow are nullifying years of training and renouncing their hopes of prizes and recognition. It may be said that their human rights to free sporting will [voleizyavleniye] have been violated.

In launching this dishonest game, Washington has placed its sportmen "hors de concours," and itself in isolation.

It was a test of common sense. Common sense prompted people not to entangle the independent Olympic movement in bloc politics. Many people probably agree with the opinion of the French Foreign Ministry, that a boycott is an "inappropriate response" to what has happened in Afghanistan. Washington's reaction was reminiscent of caprice, the childish desire to do harm without thinking of the consequences.

Washington has also turned this question into a test of the renewed American claims to "world leadership," which President Jimmy Carter is speaking of more and more frequently. However, most of his allies in West Europe have ignored his insistent advice, which sounded like an order or like diktat. The episode of the attempted boycott of the Olympics emphasized the poor quality of this self-styled "leadership." The West European newspapers have summed up the results of the American administration's most active efforts in the terms "failure" and "complete fiasco."

Rearguard actions are being waged, and U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, making the best of a bad job, states that there will be "a sporting event, but not Olympic games" in Moscow. That is simply untrue, and unfortunately Muskie is beginning his career as Secretary of State with this untruth. There will be the Olympic flame, Olympic competitions and the Olympic spirit in Moscow. And the "cold war" spirit will remain in Washington.

NATIONAL

DISTORTION OF HISTORICAL TRUTH CITED IN BOOK ON OSTROVSKIY

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Mar 80 p 6

[Article by Doctor of Philological Sciences V. Kuleshov: "But Was There Any 'Kingdom of Darkness'?"]

[Text] To tell the truth, M. Lobanov's book about A. N. Ostrovskiy* bothers me in connection with the fact that some literary scholars lately have exhibited what I would call a sort of oversimplified, extremely one-sided and tendentious understanding of certain complex and contradictory aspects of our country's history and culture, and an underestimation of the authentically historical and social approach to certain phenomena and persons.

One reviewer has already rushed to proclaim M. Lobanov's book innovative, asserting that the author has "a clear understanding of the moral and spiritual content of Russian literature and offers "a fundamentally new examination of the playwright's spiritual link with the life of the people" and of his "service of the ideal." What sort of innovativeness is this? What sort of service? What sort of ideals?

I understand that the Lives of Outstanding People series in which M. Lobanov's book has come out is a series of fictionalized biographies: It includes both facts and conjecture, liveliness and entertainment. Let me say sincerely that the author is unquestionably talented. One can envy his style. Many opinions are interesting, and there are places that are simply excellent. I also acknowledge his right to arrange his material in his own way: An author will say less about some things and more about others. Of course, everyone has the right to his own perception of a subject. But one also has obligations to a subject and to historical truth. After all, a popular essay should be based on strict research and not a capricious mixture of ideas. This is a responsible undertaking. Moreover, the book's printing is 100,000. It will form the first impressions of a

* Mikhail Lobanov, "Ostrovskiy," Izdatel'stvo "Molodaya gvardia," Moscow, 1979.

whole generation of readers. Shall we lead them astray, or shall we set them on the true path? Shall we offer them the real Ostrovskiy, or only our own interpretation? This is the main question.

The most unacceptable part of M. Lobanov's book is connected with his appraisal of "The Thunderstorm," the character of Katerina, and Dobrolyubov's article.

M. Lobanov downplays the petty tyranny of Dikoy and Kabinikha, whom, it turns out, no one in Kalinov fears and people even can take in hand, or in any case, lead around and intimidate--while they themselves, who are not without human weaknesses, hold to the old-fashioned ways of patriarchal tyranny just for the sake of form--M. Lobanov leads the reader to the more-than-strange idea that no sort of "Kingdom of Darkness" existed at all. The "Kingdom of Darkness" was something Dobrolyubov made up. M. Lobanov approaches this claim from afar, from the book's very first pages, with an enthusiastic analysis of the play, "Don't Get Into Another Man's Sleigh," in which he rapturously praises the "fundamentally Russian philosophical outlook" of Rusakov and Borodkin. According to Lobanov, even Bolshov in "It's a Family Affair, We'll Settle It Ourselves!" is not a petty tyrant but only a hapless cunning fellow who has gotten in over his head in debt. And as for the fact that the whole house trembles from his "disposition" and his wife Agrafena Kondrat'evna shudders at his step and has tasted the whip more than once, Lobanov says that these are all trivial family matters and not a way of life. And Katerina is by no means a "ray of light." This is also supposedly the invention of Dobrolyubov, the advocate of enlightened morality. Here is what the book says: "Katerina's tragedy is not so much in 'thwarted love' or a 'hateful' life with an unloved husband and domineering mother-in-law, as in that inner hopelessness she feels when she discovers the impossibility of finding herself in the 'new morality' and the future proves to be closed off." It turns out that the blame for Katerina's tragedy lies precisely in the enlightened attack on moral prejudice. And this, according to M. Lobanov, is why: It is impossible for Katerina to follow Varvara's path. What can Varvara offer her? Katerina was born in a "transitional" era and has fallen out of time: She rejects the old but cannot embrace the new. The play goes on to present--to put it bluntly--a mocking story of the new loves, a la George Sand, among various "new people": the Shelgunova, Yekaterina Maykova and F. Lyubimov, V. Garshin's mother, etc., etc. Yet, after all, the main thing in Katerina's tragedy is that she cannot go on living in the old way in the "Kingdom of Darkness." What does it mean that the new relations develop with difficulty and encounter failures? After all, the new generations rushed for love by choice, according to the heart's command. That is the main thing. You cannot trample down the emancipation with the unsuccessful experiment of a commune set up by blind people; it has cut through its own channel with thousands of small streams. The question is much more complicated than M. Lobanov makes it out to be.

And Dobrolyubov? How does M. Lobanov see him? On the one hand, using a quote from Dostoyevskiy, the critic gives to understand that he was a

"chamber intellectual." On the other hand, harping solely on the theme of rational enlightenment, Lobanov narrows the breadth of Dobrolyubov's views and forgets that he was also a revolutionary democrat and did not rely solely on people's "opinions" but also looked into the primary economic causes of opinions, demonstrating that petty tyranny was supported by a "fat purse," and that the meekness of the weak was supported through their dependence on the Tit Tityches, by whom the meek had been "beaten a great deal since early childhood." In speaking about the representatives of the "Kingdom of Darkness," Dobrolyubov emphasized that Ostrovskiy was not simply the bard of the Zamoskvorech'ye district, and that it was not petty tyranny alone that he captured in his work. He reproduced universal human types; he was genius with an ability "to peer into the depths of the human soul," and not merely a genre writer. For Dobrolyubov, Katerina's fate is a part of the great process of emancipation, the forms of which also encompassed the milieu of the people. Regardless of how bitter Katerina's suicide is and how irrational the denouement, her protest "produces a refreshing impression."

Other distortions and exaggerations of historical truth emanate in waves from this strange epicenter of the book. M. Lobanov writes that Shevyrev and Pogodin, in whose snares the young MOSKVITYANIN writers (Ostrovskiy, Ap. Grigor'yev, T. Filippov, Almozov) found themselves, "had the reputation of conservatives." Just one passing sentence. But the question arises as to whether they actually were conservatives. To what extent was the reputation justified? The sentence was obviously written for potential opponents. But in the book Pogodin is presented as a kind, albeit sly, old man who was totally absorbed in "spiritual and moral contemplation" and Russian antiquity, and M. Lobanov is silent about the reactionary elements in his views and the fact that he was a servile apologist for the autocracy. And Shevyrev was someone who drew young people around him, and his lectures were received enthusiastically; yet Granovskiy, whose lectures Ostrovskiy attended and listened to with all his heart, receives only passing mention in the book, purely for the sake of form. The book presents Pogodin and Shevyrev as benign apostles who were ever at Ostrovskiy's side. Everything that was complex and contradictory about them, and that has been measured precisely in scholarship, is dismissed in the book.

It is difficult to characterize Ap. Grigor'yev: He was a muddled, contradictory, extraordinarily talented person. But the laws of investigative determinism must be extended to him, too. Yet M. Lobanov offers a lot of high-flown statements and a lot of vivid description, but little logical disclosure about him.

On page 128 Grigor'yev and Dobrolyubov clash head-on in their evaluations of Ostrovskiy: Dobrolyubov is presented in a one-sided fashion, and it is claimed that he considered the petty tyranny that he himself had described to be the key to Ostrovskiy; Grigor'yev, who believed that this key was

"kinship with the people," is exalted. But Grigor'yev's notion of "kinship with the people" betrayed a romanticized view of patriarchal Rus'. And isn't the exposure of abuse that Dobrolyubov noted in Ostrovskiy an expression of the playwright's kinship with the people? In short, the mechanism of these concepts operates poorly in M. Lobanov's book. In his view, neither the liberation movement nor the genuine philosophical searching of progressive Russian thinkers had anything to do with the Russian philosophical outlook; he smooths out the dissonances and contradictions of Russian historical development.

How oversimplified and caricatured, I would say, the "Westernizers" and revolutionary Russia's truly great figures--Herzen, Chernyshevskiy and Pisarev--come out to be! Herzen, in whose London apartment Ostrovskiy and his fellow traveling companions showed up, is presented as unseated--a kind of eccentric gentleman who is preoccupied with his own wittiness and has nothing in the way of spiritual food to offer his interlocutors. Nekrasov's chief comrades-in-arms on SOVREMENNİK are depicted as pariahs who sat silent at the great poet's table. Yet they were precisely the ones who, on the magazine's pages, pronounced the most important words about Ostrovskiy, "discovered" him for all of reading Russia, and fought for Ostrovskiy--fought to link the great playwright more closely with Russia's democratic movement and critical realism in Russian literature. Is it possible for the book not to portray Ostrovskiy the democratic writer in whose creative development SOVREMENNİK and then the same Nekrasov's OTECHESTVENNYYE ZAPISKI were of great importance?! But the book's author has "touched lightly on everything," preferring--let us put it bluntly--the MOSKVITYANIN interpretation of Ostrovskiy.

Indeed, the book does not hold the democrats in honor. There is not even any room for Dobrolyubov among the accompanying photographs. What we have here is not really even a biography but a saint's life of Ostrovskiy. At first on Malaya Ordynka, then on Nikolo-Vorob'inskiy Lane, and later on Prechistenka opposite the Cathedral of Christ the Savior, and in Shchelykovo. Only two plays are analyzed--"Don't Get Into Another Man's Sleigh" and "The Thunderstorm." All the rest is presented hastily, in the form of a list. Extended set-piece essays about various persons who intruded into Ostrovskiy's biography keep interrupting the narrative. But little is said about Ostrovskiy's works or about him as a playwright. Why? The author has an idea, even a whole philosophy, on this subject; he sums it up on p. 373: "Human ways are inscrutable. . . . The point lies not in writings, not in plays, and not in a person's work, but in a person's life: How did he live it, and is his conscience clear?" But after all, the life of a great writer lies first and foremost in his works. And his conscience is in them, too.

M. Lobanov's book depicts Ostrovskiy the playwright, thinker and citizen as someone ossified and closed off within himself; yet Ostrovskiy was a seeker who was persecuted and banned: His drama is dynamic and directed

toward the future. But in the book's saint's-life format, all this either does not stand out or is bypassed altogether.

No, the "innovativeness" of M. Lobanov's approach to Ostrovskiy's work is dubious; the great writer's ideals are not properly revealed, and the scale of his personality is understated. The core of understanding of the main point is lost--and the main point still lies in Dobrolyubov's articles, both for that time and for our--articles which M. Lobanov interprets, to put it mildly, tendentiously.

Yes, a great deal in M. Lobanov's book arouses concern and sounds a warning about trends in our present-day literary scholarship that are plainly alarming.

8756

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

PREPARATION FOR AZERBAIJAN FESTIVAL--A meeting of the organizing committee on preparations for and holding of the Azerbaijan SSR Literature and Art Days in Uzbekistan took place in Tashkent on 27 May under the chairmanship of Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting examined questions connected with the completion of the preparations for the Azerbaijan SSR Literature and Art Days which will begin during the first 10 days of June. Sh. R. Rashidov spoke at the meeting. The Azerbaijan Days of Literature and Art in Uzbekistan, he emphasized, are a great festival of two fraternal peoples and an important event in the country's cultural life. With great cordiality Uzbekistan will welcome the representatives of the Azerbaijani people to the traditional competition. There is no doubt that the forthcoming Azerbaijan days will be a vivid new demonstration of the Soviet peoples' indestructible friendship and fraternal unity and a remarkable review of the Soviet republics' achievements in communist building. [UZTAG report] [Excerpts] [LD051503 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 May 80 p 1]

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

UNION AUTOMOTIVE MINISTER VISITS KUTAISI PLANT

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 19 Apr 80 p 3

[Gruzinform article: "Improve Vehicle Production"]

[Text] Motor vehicle production is a relatively new sector of Georgian industry, created a little more than 25 years ago. The Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze--the sector's key plant--makes vehicles characterized by high maneuverability. They operate well in difficult mountain terrain and under severe winter conditions. The plant is now undergoing remodeling; after it is completed, truck trains for the country's leading agricultural regions will go into series production.

USSR Motor Vehicle Industry Minister V. N. Polyakov came down to Georgia to inspect the progress being made in the remodeling of the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant. He talked with workers and engineering-technical personnel and looked into matters pertaining to the collective's social development.

Comrade V. N. Polyakov met with GCP CC Second Secretary Comrade G. V. Kolbin.

While in Georgia, Comrade V. N. Polyakov was accompanied by GSSR Council of Ministers Chairman Z. A. Pataridze and GCP CC Industry and Transport Department Head B. Z. Barsukov.

6854

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN MINISTER CALLS FOR HELP FOR LOCAL INDUSTRY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by A. Mutalibov, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Local Industry (Baku):
"When Raw Materials Are at Hand"]

[Text] Problems and Opinions. At the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it was noted that, together with the raising of responsibility of ministries and departments of planning and trade organs at the center, it is necessary that local industry, consumer cooperatives, soviets and their permanent commissions concern themselves with the production of consumer goods with greater thoroughness and, above all, initiative. This will bring about a better, more effective utilization of local raw materials, especially in remote regions.

Judging by current evidence, the state of local industry in Azerbaijan is satisfactory. The five-year plan projection for volume of production output has been surpassed, within four years, almost two-fold. Labor productivity increased by 140 percent. More than 11 percent of production is stamped by the State Seal of Quality and the assortment of goods is renewed daily. Much of what is produced today satisfies the needs of the republic's population.

This is good. Yet if we are to evaluate the work of the Ministry of Local Industry by the main criterion, by the essence of its calling, then the picture is far from rosy, for little attention is given to the use of local raw materials. In fact, the proportion of goods produced from local raw materials is pitifully small in the overall volume--only half a percent. What is the cause of this? In Azerbaijan there is much clay, lime, pumice, gypsum. From these materials are made bricks, tiles, pottery and ceramics, washing and cleaning agents, natural dyes and much more. But in small quantities.

In our view, such a reprehensible practice, when local raw materials are almost forgotten, is brought about because it is more convenient for the collectives to work with funded materials. From these, it is possible to produce expensive output. Moreover, enterprises utilizing local materials

as a rule are primitive, amateurish; manual labor prevails in them. They do not have enough machinery or means of transportation and people go to them reluctantly.

A complex of measures has now been worked out in the ministry. It has been envisaged already for the present year to raise the volume of production output from local raw materials and bi-products. Above all this will be achieved through technical retooling and reconstruction. It will affect enterprises producing bricks, tiles, pumice and washing agents. In Nakhichevani a factory for the production of facing slabs made from travertin will begin to operate. In the future this extremely necessary output will occur in large quantities. After all, we have significant deposits of limestone. Several other outputs will also produce at full capacity. Of course, it is difficult to immediately overcome the practice established over many years, which is oriented toward strictly funded raw materials. But this practice will be changed.

This kind of new direction requires the solution of a series of problems. It has been established that hurriedly opened sections at rural production combines for the use of local clays, without the minimal necessary building and mechanization, does not justify itself. They are unprofitable. In the meanwhile, in every region of the republic there is felt a sharp insufficiency of bricks, the basic building material. They are especially in demand now when the republic is developing large scale construction.

We must at a minimum triple the present production capacity of bricks and other materials. In this connection it is essential to broadly develop research into the study of natural reserves and the identification of more rational conditions for their processing. We depend upon the help of local soviets in the organization of small but contemporary enterprises, as well as the creation of systems of high quality domestic work. We should be able to attract as much as possible of the rural population, which is relatively free in winter, to socially useful work.

In order for enterprises of local industry to stand firmly on an industrial base it is necessary to decisively change the long-established attitude toward them as second-rate. At present, less is invested in our branch than in others. For example, if in terms of capital-output ratio and Ministry occupies one of the first places--5 rubles 60 kopecks from one ruble, then in terms of capital-labor ratio, it is amongst the last--2 rubles 8 kopecks. To this situation is also due the existence of uncoordinated, primitive shops and sections, in which it is impossible to produce good output.

It is necessary to smooth out the system of cadre preparation, to eliminate serious miscalculations and mistakes through planning. For it has become a natural thing to make provisions for the so-called de-natured wave, which significantly raises standards.

Matters are not facilitated by the absence of a leading branch institute, which would concern itself with planning, production of technical documentation, etc. What do we observe today? Plastic goods put out by us must be coordinated, for each enterprise, with the Ministry of Chemical Industry, enamelled dishes with the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy....As a result, less time is spent in coping with new production than in coordination. This naturally, dampens the desire of industrial executives to broaden their assortment.

In a word, local industry needs help.

9624

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN LAW OFFICIALS HOLD ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 14 Mar 80 pp 50-59

[Viktor Peterson recording of round table: "A Composite Social Task"]

[Text] In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the provisions of the USSR Constitution, a policy of the further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order is being pursued consistently and important measures to perfect legislation, improve the activity of the law-enforcement authorities, develop the activeness of the public and increase its role in the maintenance of law and order are being implemented in our country. The basis of this policy is a composite approach to the fight against crime and infringements of the law, which are regarded as a complex social problem which has not yet been solved, but which is practically soluble under the conditions of developed socialism. The party's measures in the field of strengthening socialist legality and law and order are an organic part of its social policy.

Soviet society's successes on the path toward the liquidation of crime are well known, and we can be rightly proud of them. It is sufficient to say that since 1922 the crime rate in the country has fallen by a factor of 3.5, although the population has increased by 120 million in this time, and that in the last 25 years the number of those convicted of criminal offenses has fallen by a factor of 2.5. The main causes of crime have been removed, an end has been put to its professional and organized forms and many crimes which were widespread and dangerous in the past have been reduced to a minimum in a short time in our country. All this is creating conditions conducive to the eradication of all violations of law and order and the final liquidation of crime. But considerable efforts are still needed to achieve this goal.

Last August the CPSU Central Committee adopted the decree "An Improvement in Work To Maintain Law and Order and Intensify the Fight Against Violations of the Law," which mentions, together with what has been achieved, that the problems of strengthening law and order are not yet being solved sufficiently

effectively, full use is not being made of means of state and public influence and people's education in the fight against violations of the law, this work lacks purposefulness, a composite approach and unity of action on the part of party, state, economic, labor union, Komsomol and other public organizations and that the broad working people's masses are frequently not enlisted in it.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee determined concrete measures aimed at a further improvement in work to prevent infringements of the law, an intensification of the fight against crime and other antisocial manifestations and the unswerving observance of Soviet laws by all citizens and officials, paying particular attention to the need for an improvement in the activity of the government attorney's office and the internal affairs, juridical and court authorities, which are called upon to wage a resolute and uncompromising struggle against crime and to develop and strengthen relations with the labor collectives and the public. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, the party expects from these authorities "even greater initiative, high-mindedness and implacability in the struggle against all violations of Soviet law and order."

The activity of our republic's law-enforcement authorities in further strengthening socialist legality and law and order was examined last year in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, which adopted an appropriate decree.

The above-mentioned range of problems and tasks was the subject of a regular editorial round table discussion in which Petr Vasikov, chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, Karl Kimmel', public prosecutor of the republic, Marko Tibar, minister of internal affairs of the Estonian SSR, Erki Sil'vet, minister of justice of the republic, and Robert Simson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Court, took part.

P. Vasikov: The CPSU Central Committee decree is the latest testimony to the party's unflagging attention to questions of strengthening socialist legality and law and order in the country. Even the most fleeting glance at the recent past, just 15 years even, revives memories of the major measures which the party has implemented in these years in the sphere in question. We recall the measures outlined by the 1966 decree on an intensification of the fight against crime and subsequent decrees on an improvement in the work of the government attorney's office, internal affairs and investigating authorities and their material-technical support, an improvement in legal work in the national economy, an intensification of legal propaganda and the legal education of the working people and so forth. They were all dictated by the tasks of the day and have undoubtedly played a positive role.

However, it should be borne in mind that the party's unremitting attention to the state of law and order is by no means engendered by some extraordinary

circumstances or other. As we progress toward communism, all antisocial manifestations, not to mention crimes, become increasingly intolerable, and this is emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree. A society of developed socialism has been built in our country, and new conditions have evolved to which a certain level of law and order and the work of the law-enforcement authorities must correspond. The adoption of the new CPSU Central Committee decree is for this reason entirely logical. It sums up the results of law-enforcement activity, analyzes the current state of it and sets the priority tasks of all party, state, including law-enforcement, and also economic and public bodies and organizations.

K. Kimmel': I hope I can state on behalf of all the republic's law-enforcement authorities that this was precisely how our collectives interpreted the CPSU Central Committee decree, seeing this document as an action program for the coming years. The government attorney's office has taken concrete steps to fulfill the directives of the party's Central Committee. It first drew up a comprehensive plan of supplementary measures embracing all components of the government attorney's office from top to bottom. It mainly stressed precise coordination of the efforts of the government attorney's office, internal affairs and judicial establishments and the people's courts and an improvement in the prevention of crime and other violations of the law.

The law-enforcement authorities see as their task primarily a decisive improvement in public order in the cities and other population centers. Although the number of crimes committed in public places is falling consistently, they nevertheless still account for approximately one-fourth of all crimes. Another task is more effectively putting a stop to and preventing trespass to the person and all kinds of apartment and family rows, which frequently develop into dangerous crimes.

It is essential to bring due state order to bear in registering citizens' warnings about such actions and in the system of reacting to them. The republic Government Attorney's Office recently carried out a thorough check of the legality and timeliness of solution, primarily by the internal affairs authorities, of the citizens' petitions and complaints concerning crimes. Unfortunately, instances of red tape and of the violation of the rules in force were also revealed, which is absolutely impermissible. The cornerstone of our work has always been and remains Lenin's principle of the inevitability of punishment, and for this reason any, even the most insignificant, instance of a belated reaction to citizens' warnings is inevitably fraught with the danger of a departure from this principle.

As far as the general state of crime is concerned, I may say that both in the country and in our republic a clear downward trend can be discerned. True, this trend can be seen upon a comparison of crime over longer periods, decades, for example. A comparison of the dynamics of crimes in the first and second postwar decades testifies to a fall in their number in the

republic of approximately 12 percent. In the third decade (1966-1975) this process slowed somewhat, but the downward trend was maintained.

In 1978 the statistics recorded a certain increase in crime, but the following should be borne in mind here. Crime in general is a very complex social phenomenon in which a certain spasmodic nature--a characteristic whose manifestations are at times difficult to forecast, but which are, as a rule, explained by shortcomings in our work and the diminished effectiveness of the fight against crime (when it is a question of an increase therein)--is inherent. For this reason an analysis of the dynamics of crime over a short period--year, 6 months, 3 months--is not good for revealing general trends and could provide a distorted picture.

For a full picture let us compare the present level of crime in the republic with the state thereof in the years of the bourgeois dictatorship. It is an impressive contrast. In the Estonia of that period crime was characterized by high intensiveness (per 10,000 inhabitants) first and constant growth second. By 1938, which bourgeois propaganda made out to be a year of the highest prosperity, crime had risen more than 35 percent compared with the 1920's. And if we compare such comparison-permitting crimes as homicides and various kinds of larceny, almost 50 percent fewer of the first and less than 25 percent fewer of the second are being committed now than in bourgeois Estonia.

However, the indisputable successes must not deflect our attention from a number of unsolved problems and provide grounds for complacency for the results do not yet satisfy either the party or Soviet people. Serious concern is being caused, as before, by the comparatively high level of juvenile crime, which, incidentally, has for a number of years now been higher (in percentage terms) in our republic than the average level for the country, and also by recidivist crime and certain other types of criminal offense. There is an urgent need for the mobilization of all our forces and resources for a most vigorous fight against crime and other violations of the law and, the main point, for their effective prevention.

P. Vasikov: Indeed, despite all that is positive that has been achieved in strengthening legality and law and order and reducing and preventing crime, we do not have a right to close our eyes to the obvious fact that the state of public order manifestly lags behind the increased demands. This is attested by the justified reproaches of the citizens, who in their petitions and letters to the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and other republic authorities write with legitimate anxiety about instances of the flagrant violation of public order and automobile and motorcycle thefts, which are more often than not also perpetrated in public places, and literally insist on the most decisive measures being adopted against them. For this reason the party puts in sharp focus the question of a further intensification of the fight against this category of violations of the law.

M. Tibari: We can, of course, understand the citizens who address justified complaints and petitions to the party and state authorities concerning violations of order on the streets and in other public places. Although this type of infringement of the law does not take pride of place in the structure of crime, its social danger cannot be overlooked. The less so in that crimes in public places are committed, as a rule, completely out in the open and receive extensive publicity and the corresponding comment among the public, giving rise to its justified anger and unease. And the citizens judge the work of the police and the law-enforcement authorities in general by how effectively disturbances of public order are prevented and stopped.

We are also aware that, despite the adopted measures, hooliganism, robberies and even muggings, thefts from small stores and other property crime are still frequently perpetrated in public places. Auto theft and the stealing of automobile contents have become quite prevalent. Furthermore, in absolute terms the number of thefts, like the means of motor transport themselves, is continuing to grow. True, in percentage terms the picture is somewhat more encouraging--the thefts per total number of automobiles and motorcycles are becoming fewer. But we realize that the victim feels no better for the fact that in statistical accounting the dynamics of thefts do not appear that bad. There cannot be two opinions here: it is necessary to adopt additional measures, and the most energetic ones, furthermore, against motor-transport thieves.

K. Kimmel': It has been correctly mentioned here that motor vehicle theft is a crime essentially committed in public places. Together with putting a stop to it we are currently striving to create the conditions making the thefts more difficult, primarily with technical devices. At the time of the annual inspection of motor transport the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate should possibly be more insistent in advising owners to apply these devices.

Since we have been dealing with technical means of crime prevention I will say in passing that the public call boxes are quite often broken and, at time, downright wrecked--because of vandalism or for the coins accumulated in the pay phones. This is usually the work of juveniles, and it frequently ends up being disastrous. A broken pay phone somewhere in the suburbs, say, deprives the inhabitants of the possibility of summoning "first aid" or telephoning on some other urgent matter. We urgently recommend that the Ministry of Communications find and apply additional technical devices preventing the telephones being put out of order.

M. Tibari: The CPSU Central Committee decree sets the task of strengthening the police's patrol and point-duty work. Much is currently being done to accomplish it. The permanent strength of the street branch of the police, particularly of the capital, has been reinforced. Our priority task is to skillfully assign and utilize the available forces in order to really insure model order on the streets and in other public places. In addition, to reinforce the maintenance of public order upgraded norms of the daily turn-out of the personnel and motor transport of the street branch have been

introduced, additional police details are assigned in the evening and constant observation of the current situation in public places has been organized,

We are being rendered great assistance by the public's voluntary amateur bodies--134 order-maintenance stations, 980 preventive-work councils, 1,400 volunteer public order squads, operational Komsomol detachments and so forth.

But our volunteer public order squads still have great unutilized potential. They lag noticeably behind the squads of other union republics in results, primarily in the squad members going out on patrol and, consequently, in effectiveness also.

Two paths of an improvement in the public order squads' activity are seen: first, an increase in their numerical strength and, second (and which is the most important), an increase in the efficacy of their work. It is essential for this to insure strict observance of the squad members' turnout schedules and patrolling within the framework of the appointed time, proceeding from the actual operational situation here, and to prevent early departure from the precinct.

P. Vasikov: I would like to share the following considerations concerning the activity of the public order squads. The squad members--voluntary assistants of the police--patrol and insure order on a voluntary basis and solely after work, snatching these hours from their leisure time. Inasmuch as the police's patrol and point-duty work does not, evidently, take up the largest proportion of the personnel of the internal affairs authorities, workers of other police subdivisions should be enlisted more actively in patrolling together with the squad members in their nonworking time. There would hereupon be a dual impact, in my view. On the one hand a patrol of squad members reinforced by one or two police officers would represent a more impressive force and, on the other, the squad members' awareness of the fact that police workers also were patrolling together with them in the time when they were not involved in their main work would encourage them to undertake more active operations.

M. Tibar: This task is being raised by our people, and the participation of all other branches in evening and night patrolling is practiced where necessary and, of course, possible. This is being done within the framework of the so-called unified distribution of the police's street forces, when, for example, the entire police, including the subdivisions which, by virtue of the specific nature of their day-to-day work, are not engaged in the direct maintenance of public order, is incorporated in the course of 24 hours in the system of maintaining order on the streets. Investigating officers, workers of the Criminal Investigation Department and Department for the Fight Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and the Highway Inspectorate, medical and sobering-up station crews, precinct inspectors and so forth are involved here. They are enlisted for participation in all-republic, city and rayon

spot-checks into the maintenance of public order lasting 10 days, 2 weeks and, sometimes, a month, depending on the situation.

However, they hitherto have been and, evidently, will continue to be of a periodic nature. The point being that, for example, the employees of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Department for the Fight Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, investigating officers, precinct inspectors and so forth do have a substantial amount to do with respect to their main work, and they really do work, their personal time not being a consideration--they invariably spend as much of this as is necessary. Therefore we do not always have the right to demand of them further participation in evening patrolling. Of course, given a skillful combination of the possibilities of the police and the public order squads, and this is precisely what it is now a question of, a far greater impact could be achieved.

K. Kimmel': Questions of intensifying the maintenance of public order, particularly of an improvement in patrol and point-duty work, were put in exceptionally sharp focus at a republic meeting of workers of the law-enforcement authorities. Of the specific measures outlined by the meeting, I can cite, among others, a revision of the patrolling schedules, time and precincts and an in-depth study of the localization (the scenes of the most frequent and probable perpetration) of crimes and other violations of the law in order to assign and utilize the police forces and the public order squads more expediently. It seems to me that the time has come to reexamine also the system of reporting and indicators in accordance with which the work of the public order squads is evaluated. Currently first place in the report is occupied by the numbers of persons arrested. But is it the most accurate criterion of the effectiveness of the squad members' work? After all, a large number of persons arrested testifies to a multiplicity of violations in this microrayon or the other and, consequently, to unsatisfactory public order. And, conversely, where violations are rare or are prevented altogether (providing, of course, that the precinct is regularly patrolled), matters are organized well. Consequently, the prevention of violations of public order should be regarded as the main result and, at the same time, the main indicator.

P. Vasikov: The state of juvenile crime, which accounts for a considerable proportion of the total number of crimes, is causing concern. The causes of the phenomenon are, generally, well known, and one of them--drunkenness--has become, alas, quite prevalent among young people and even minors.

K. Kimmel': In the fight against juvenile crime the main stress is currently being put on concretization of the work with juveniles. The point being that hitherto we have been implementing many large-scale and useful measures, but that they have been of a general nature, as a rule, and have far from always reached down to the specific young offender, "difficult" youth and specific unfortunate family. It is these cases which most frequently slip from the sphere of preventive work, although it is attention

which they need more than anything. It has been calculated that there are three socially active persons (educator, patron, instructor and so forth) for each registered under-age offender and difficult juvenile. If the pedagogical efforts of all these adults were concentrated on a specific juvenile, the effect would have to be far greater.

The increase in the number of juvenile offenders in whom deviations from the psychological norm can be observed is also becoming a serious problem in the republic (here we have a sorry consequence of the chronic alcoholism of the parents and intoxicated conceptions!). Sometimes these juveniles even act as the organizers of violations of the law. And there is no opportunity for us, unfortunately, to isolate them from the rest of the juveniles. Retarded juveniles cannot be accommodated in the specialized schools and specialized vocational-technical schools functioning in the republic. In order to create the conditions for actively influencing this category of offenders the republic Government Attorney's Office and MVD approached the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers with a proposal concerning the creation of a special corrective-educational establishment to which it would be possible to send juvenile offenders deviating from the psychological norm. And the question will be decided positively, evidently.

Another fundamental measure is being prepared aimed against juvenile recidivist crime, although the juvenile recidivist is a highly relative concept: today he is not yet 18, but tomorrow he is an adult committing a second crime. Two categories of offenders are being educated jointly in the Sindi Special Vocational-Technical School--those who have committed crimes, but who did not have criminal proceedings brought against them because of the inadvisability of this and were exempted therefrom and simply difficult adolescents on whose consciences lie some petty disturbances of public order. Experience shows that it is not wise to continue to keep them together. Instead of correction, the "initiates" graduate from a kind of "school" among more experienced people of their own age, and subsequently some of them embark on the path of crime. For this reason the question was raised concerning the separate education of these two categories of offenders and of the creation for them of different conditions insuring real correction.

Last year the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted an edict in accordance with which commissions for juvenile affairs are now being set up under the auspices of the rural soviets also. We consider this a very important decision inasmuch as it brings the commissions' activity closer to the juvenile offenders' place of residence, and this is concretization of the work with them. We hope that all these measures in composite will prove fruitful.

R. Simson: In accordance with the adopted law, since 1977 the people's courts have been applying the further measure of reeducation of juvenile criminals of the suspended sentence. The essence of this comparatively new measure is that although the courts prescribe deprivation of liberty for the guilty person, the sentence is suspended for a certain period--up to

3 years. The juvenile convict is simultaneously entrusted with certain obligations: he must study well, behave impeccably, work conscientiously and so forth. If these conditions are not met, the court has the right to rescind its decision on suspension of the sentence and to send the convicted person to an educational settlement to serve his sentence. A summarization of court practice shows that this is an expedient and relatively effective measure of the reeducation of juvenile criminals. It is applied in approximately every third case. True, in certain cases the courts have to rescind their decision on suspension of the sentence, particularly when the convicted persons fail to grasp the humane attitude being displayed toward them and fail to take advantage of the opportunity they have been given to correct themselves while at liberty.

M. Tibari: A resolute struggle against juvenile crime and its prevention is one of our most urgent tasks. In accordance with the logic of things, the immediate and distant prospects of the eradication of crime in general depend on how we cope with this task. In work on preventing juvenile crime such a form of work as patronage of difficult adolescents, given its skillful organization, of course, proves exceptionally effective. I had a chance to convince myself of this as I became acquainted last year with the experience of the organization of patronage in Leningrad's "Elektrosila" Association. In the huge collective where very many juveniles work not one of them goes without the interested attention and concern of a thoughtful and kind instructor, and young men with enviable ability and, I would say, imagination are enlisted in diverse, interesting social activity, which completely excludes among them the mere thought even of doing something reprehensible. And this is the result: the juveniles working at this enterprise have committed no infringements of the law at all in recent years.

Here in the republic all adolescents with an inclination toward infringements of the law are, in the main, registered in the police's juvenile departments and juvenile affairs inspectorates and also provided with patrons. But in order for our practice to be brought just a little closer to the standard of the patronage work in "Elektrosila" it is necessary, I believe, to observe at least three conditions. The approved patron (instructor, educator) should have, first, some aptitude and prerequisites for tutorship and, second, a desire to perform this work, and third, the future patron himself and those who entrust him with this patronage are obliged to remember that the act of his confirmation as an instructor signifies only the beginning and not the end of the work. But in reality the question is frequently considered closed with the appointment of the patron. Yet he has to deal with such a difficult business as making good the costs of home and school upbringing.

Further. Investigative practice shows that adolescents most often commit crimes and other infringements of the law in a state of intoxication. And we are convinced again and again that liquor is easily accessible to those under age. True, the police, the sales inspectorate and the voluntary inspectors are obliged to check and do check to the extent that they are

able observance of the rules of selling liquor, uncover violations and strive for the punishment of the guilty persons. But frequently a specific violation of these rules is only made public in the course of the investigation of a crime, that is, long afterward, when it is difficult, if not impossible, to establish the actual person who sold wine to a minor. For this reason we representatives of the law-enforcement authorities appeal to the conscience, intelligence and, finally, the parental feelings of the salesmen: do not sell liquor to persons under age! There is no need, I believe, to prove that we are appealing for them to refrain from an act which in its immorality borders on the criminal. Yet last year administrative proceedings were instituted against approximately 60 persons for violating the rules governing the sale of liquor.

The problem also has another side. A well-known decree of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers obliges us to restrict the network of stores with the right to sell liquor. But it is not being implemented everywhere. For example, in Kolkhtla-Yarve the number of such stores not only is not diminishing but, on the contrary, is increasing: in 1977 there were 94 of them, 112 in 1978, and in April last year the gorispolkom decided to extend the list of them.

P. Vasikov: Legal education occupies an important place in the system of people's comprehensive--ideological-political, labor and moral--education. No one doubts, apparently, the interdependence of the level of legal propaganda and legal education and their efficacy and the general state of legality. To put it in somewhat oversimplified form: the higher the people's legal knowledge, the more the law is respected. In accordance with the concept that each normal person should know (one does not have to be a lawyer for this) that ignorance of the law does not relieve him of responsibility. Nevertheless, there are frequent occasions when a person who has violated it cites his ignorance of what is lawful and what is unlawful. I believe that a clear picture of this should be given primarily to the younger generation, while still at school.

E. Sil'vet: The republic's judicial authorities see it as precisely their task to create a well-organized system of legal propaganda in order that each citizen may acquire certain knowledge pertaining to the fundamentals of the law and its most important provisions and rules and to the practice of their application. An element of this system is the teaching (over a number of years) of the fundamentals of Soviet law in the general educational schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikum and VUZ's. Legal training has thus been organically interwoven in the public education system.

However, there are many unsolved problems in legal propaganda. It is primarily necessary to enhance the quality of the teaching of the fundamentals of the law, improve the selection and instruction of the teachers of this discipline themselves and deal with the shortage of study material and visual aids. The judicial and public education authorities are currently working in close contact on the solution of these problems.

The degree of judicial training of officials, business managers and other responsible workers, who are called upon to insure in their entrusted sector socialist legality in the broadest sense (observance of contractual and state discipline, labor legislation, labor safety and safety equipment rules and so forth) and who are responsible for the implementation of Soviet laws, is in need of improvement. Many of them, unfortunately, do not possess, if we may so put it, the necessary judicial minimum. Therefore, it is necessary to provide a better illustration of legal questions at various business manager and specialist improvement courses and seminars and to publish more subject aids for officials.

Much can be done by the lawyers providing legal services for the national economy. There are currently approximately 500 of them, and this is a considerable force. Together with insuring the safekeeping of socialist property and contractual discipline they should render the managers the utmost assistance in the observance of Soviet laws.

The system of the judicial training of the voluntary aktiv which participates directly in insuring law and order--the public order squad members, people's assessors, people's control activists and members of the comrades' courts--should be perfected. These people study mainly in the people's universities of legal knowledge, the number of whose students is approaching 40,000. But many activists, members of the comrades' courts, for example, receive virtually no training.

An effective means of increasing the effectiveness of legal propaganda and legal education is their skillful combination with ideological-political and moral education. Legal propaganda is currently, I believe, mainly of an enlightening nature. An explanation of the laws, sometimes without adequate connection with party policy and the accomplishment of the urgent tasks of economic and cultural building and people's, particularly youth's, moral education, is frequently predominant in it. The time has come to shift the center of gravity of legal propaganda and legal education to the labor collectives, enhancing their role in this sphere. The Justice Ministry has summarized this work and is currently formulating a recommendation and a guide to its implementation for the labor collectives.

P. Vasikov: We are all witness to the exceptionally vital legislative activity in our country. In the last 2 years alone the highest organs of power of the USSR and the union republics have adopted in development of the new USSR Constitution a whole number of important laws even a simple list of which would take up much time. The perfection of legislation is a natural, necessary process dictated by practice itself.

Having studied the question of the state of work of the republic's law-enforcement authorities, last year the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee recommended that they submit their own proposals on the addition (within the framework of all-union legislation in force) to the Estonian SSR Criminal Code of certain rules aimed at intensifying the fight against crime, particularly recidivist crime.

E. Sil'vet: In this connection the Justice Ministry canvassed the opinion of all the republic's law-enforcement authorities, whence came approximately 30 proposals altogether. It is proposed, among other things, to increase sentence for a second theft or theft with aggravating circumstances of motor transport and to formulate a new formal definition of a crime--apartment (family) rows--and to provide for the institution of criminal proceedings for this. An interdepartmental conference was held at which the most promising proposals were selected, and the lawyers are currently working on putting them in the form of a bill.

As far as the formulation of the formal definition of a crime such as family rows and the determination of criminal liability for these actions is concerned, a judicial solution of this problem appears extremely complex. After all, it is a question of relationships within a family and between people who are close to each other which are often limited by the confines of a single apartment, and so it is far from always possible to regulate them by criminal legislation. It was with good reason that the CPSU Central Committee decree attributed the task of preventing various conflicts arising in the soil of family and domestic relationships to the field of legal education, with an increase in this work in the role of the labor collectives and the community. It emphasizes, moreover, the need to observe due tactfulness here. The issue is sometimes put in such a way at lawyers' meetings with working people's collectives as to imply serious gaps in our legislation preventing a successful struggle against violations of the law. This is a fundamentally incorrect formulation of the question. On the contrary, we possess a compilation of highly effective statutes which insure law and order perfectly successfully. The issue lies elsewhere; it is necessary to make active use of all possibilities of the law and to apply it correctly. This is exactly how the CPSU Central Committee decree poses the task. Of course, life does not stand still and from time to time dictates the need for certain changes and addenda to be made to the laws.

A draft of the Fundamentals of Administrative Legislation of the USSR and the union republics, in the development of which a corresponding code will also be adopted, is currently being drawn up. The purpose of the adoption of these enactments is to increase the effectiveness of administrative liability. A draft has also been prepared of an all-union law on administrative liability for persistent moving violations, which is currently being examined in the USSR Council of Ministers and by the union law-enforcement authorities. A particular feature of this bill is the restricted application of such a punishment as loss of an operator's license and an increase in the amount of the fine.

M. Tibar: I would note, incidentally, that no measure of punishment affects drivers, in either a professional or personal capacity, like the loss of the license. It is regarded as the harshest, and therefore it should not be thought that it is ineffective. It is a question of something else. The numerous cancellations of chauffeurs' licenses are creating a serious problem for the economy. In accordance with the new law, the license will no longer be canceled by the police but by an administrative commission, whose decision may be appealed in the people's court.

E. Sil'vet: In fact, according to the statistics, for various moving violations one out of every three operators and one out of every two chauffeurs are currently having their licenses suspended, and for years, moreover, which is inevitably creating certain difficulties in the economy. The more so in that it is not only the licenses of automobile drivers which are being suspended but also those of tractor drivers and combine operators and other machine operators in agriculture, of whom there is, in any case, a shortage on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The granting of the right of appeal in court against the decision of the administrative commission is also a very important prescription ensuing directly from article 57 of the new USSR Constitution, which provides for citizens' right to judicial remedy.

R. Simson: To continue the idea that has just been expressed I would like to say that the new rule, when it is adopted, will involve a noticeable increase in the workload of the courts and at the same time, of course, an increase in their responsibility and role in the examination of applications for judicial remedy for the citizens in general.

The results of a summarization of court practice testify to the same problems, shortcomings and omissions about which my colleagues have spoken here. These are the infelicitious state of affairs concerning juvenile crime, the high percentage of crimes committed in an intoxicated condition, the considerable number of serious violations of public order and so forth.

Last December there were plenums of the USSR and Estonian SSR supreme courts which examined the courts' tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decree "An Improvement in Work To Maintain Law and Order and Intensify the Fight Against Violations of the Law" and the Law on the USSR Supreme Court. The plenums made it incumbent on the courts to punish more severely persons who had committed crimes of great public danger and also recidivists and those who are stubbornly unwilling to take the path of correction, drunkards and parasites. The plenum also demanded that an unflagging struggle be waged against such crimes as the embezzlement of state and public property, negligent management, extravagance, abuses of office, upward distortions in state accounting, speculation, offenses against citizens' life and health and hooliganism. The plenums' decisions have formed the basis of all subsequent judicial activity.

There is considerable potential for an improvement in the work of the people's courts: promptness in the examination of cases, the stable nature of court findings, an increase in the educative role of judicial processes, an increase in the number of traveling sessions of the court, persistent work on reimbursing material loss caused by the crime and much else.

I will dwell separately on the following question. In accordance with the law, representatives of the working people's collectives--prosecutors and defense attorneys for the community--may be permitted to participate in a trial of criminal cases. They are called upon to assist the court in determining the objective truth and to express on behalf of the collective its

opinion both of the crime and of the personality of the defendant. And the court sees this as the community's great assistance in the administration of justice.

As early as the pretrial investigation stage, as a rule, the working people's collectives choose the prosecutors of defense attorneys for the community, and the majority of them exercises its vested powers conscientiously. However, court practice comes across instances of this prosecutor for the community or the other assuming on the spur of the moment the role of some kind of well-wisher and unbidden defense attorney who no longer expresses the opinion of the collective which chose him but his own personal opinion, which, moreover, frequently runs counter to the generally recognized principles of justice. Despite the manifest obviousness and proof of the guilt of the defendant, certain of them strive in vain with all their might to prove the innocence of their "client." Such a prosecutor for the community, if he may be so called, causes nothing but harm. For this reason the working people's collectives and voluntary organizations must adopt a very attentive attitude toward the selection and election of prosecutors for the community, who may only be people who are themselves beyond reproach in all things and capable of providing a correct evaluation of the actions perpetrated by a member of the collective and of his personality.

K. Kimmel': Last year the Law on the USSR Government Attorney's Office was adopted which added certain new provisions to legality control by the government attorney's office and to the activity of the government attorney's office as a whole. Among other things, their tasks, areas of work, competence and rights are precisely defined, which completely rules out the possibility of a mistaken interpretation of the limits of legality control by the government attorney's office. Great practical significance is attached to the assignment by law to the government attorney's office of the duty of coordinating the activity of all the law-enforcement authorities.

I will touch on one further aspect of legality. The latter is characterized, after all, not only by the intensiveness of crime but also by the condition of state discipline. And it must be said that the level of it does not entirely satisfy us. Official crimes are still being committed frequently. Although there are now fewer of them than ever before and they are steadily being reduced, we do not have the right to adopt a tolerant attitude even to individual instances of the abuse of office, negligence, remiss management, upward distortions and window-dressing, the manufacture of substandard output, car idling and so forth. It is our duty to bring proper state order to bear in the economy, from the unconditional fulfillment of economic plans through the safekeeping of socialist property. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum also bind us to this.

R. Simson: The Law on the USSR Supreme Court, which contains a number of new prescriptions ensuing from the USSR Constitution and regulating the work of the Supreme Court in more detail, was also adopted at the same time. In accordance with article 153 of the USSR Constitution, the USSR Supreme Court

is our country's highest judicial authority and is at the head of all the courts and exercises control over their activity, insuring the correct and uniform application of the laws in the administration of justice. The plenum of the USSR Supreme Court gives the courts directives on questions of the application of legislation, and, moreover, they are obligatory not only for the courts but also for all other authorities and officials applying the law in accordance with which the directive was given.

M. Tibar: Television, radio and the press render us tremendous assistance. We have even been pioneers of a kind in the use of their possibilities in detecting crimes. For example, VECHERNIY TALLIN carries the permanent heading "01, 02, 03, 04," and something similar is also published in the rayon papers. Having appealed to the citizens via the mass information media and having then received warning signals from them, the police have uncovered a whole number of crimes, including dangerous ones, comparatively quickly. It is sufficient to say that 34 crimes were uncovered in this way last year alone. Altogether, by the way, 13.6 percent of crimes are uncovered with the help of the public.

We are profoundly grateful to all our voluntary assistants, and for our part, try, as they say, not to remain in this debt. We present prizes to many of them and recommend them for an award. For example, in 1979 34 people were awarded the "For Excellent Service in the Maintenance of Public Order" Medal and 31 were awarded an Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Testimonial.

R. Simson: To speak of the mass information media, I believe that judges would wish to see more often in the press material under the heading "From the Courtroom," essays on the noble work of the law-enforcement workers and interesting articles on questions of legal education. But in this connection I would consider it necessary to draw attention to the following. Although rarely, material still appears in the press in which a person who has committed a crime is pronounced guilty or, on the contrary, is proved innocent ahead of time, even before the trial. An unhealthy hullabaloo sometimes arises and a definite public opinion is created in connection with the case, which could subsequently influence the objectiveness of the court's sentence to some extent or the other. And for this reason certain people could form the opinion that actually there is nothing the judges need do and that all has been settled before the trial. Yet in accordance with the law, no one can be deemed guilty of having committed a crime and subjected to punishment under criminal law other than in accordance with the sentence of the court.

K. Kimmel': The government attorney's office has good contact with the press and other mass information media, and they render us great assistance in legal propaganda, the elimination of various violations of the law and in the search for an exposure of criminals. The radio and television regularly present broadcasts on topical questions of strengthening legality and law and order. We meet with journalists annually, organize something akin to a press conference and exchange opinions. My only wish would be that we

could do without the unnecessary sensationalism of the articles. It is possible, of course, to understand the journalist's aspiration to present the material in somewhat unusual fashion, but this has few benefits upon examination.

P. Vasikov: The state of socialist legality and law and order and the fight against crime is such a vast sphere that it is simply impossible to discuss all the tasks and problems connected therewith at an editorial round table. I would only emphasize that the main attention here has been given perfectly correctly to unsolved questions and to the need for the better coordination of the actions of the government attorney's office, the internal affairs establishments and the courts, which are equally responsible for law and order. Precisely this is required of us by the CPSU Central Committee decree.

I would just like to add that, daily performing their difficult duties in the maintenance of socialist law and order, the law-enforcement authorities are themselves in need of constant assistance and support and guidance on the part of the party and soviet authorities. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers systematically examine questions of the strengthening of socialist legality, the fight against crime and of law making, adopt decisions in respect of them, set the law-enforcement authorities new tasks and enhance their responsibility. At the same time they are also rendered practical assistance. For example, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers last year adopted a decree in accordance with which the internal affairs authorities were allocated 100 apartments in the republic's cities and rayons, and following the application of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR MVD granted additional means of transport and staff. Quite recently the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a decision on measures to bring the police authorities up to strength in accordance with which commissions headed by committee secretaries, whose job it is to deal with the selecting and assignment of personnel for the police, were set up in the gorkoms and raykoms. In accordance with a decree of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, living space, irrespective of its departmental ownership, is reserved for those recommended for work in the internal affairs organs.

Questions of the maintenance of law and order and of the fight against violations of the law are regularly examined at gorkom and raykom bureau sessions and plenums and city and rayon meetings of the party aktiv. This month a republic meeting of the party, sovtet, labor union and Komsomol aktiv. This month a republic meeting of the party, soviet, labor union and Komsomol aktiv discussed the tasks with respect to a further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee decree makes it incumbent upon the party committees to intensify their monitoring of the work of the law-enforcement authorities and enhance the role of the party organizations in the education of the workers in a spirit of selfless devotion to the Communist Party's cause, their irreproachable performance of their duty, a critical evaluation of the results of their work and high political vigilance.

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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ EDUCATION OFFICIAL CITES PROBLEMS IN TRAINING ECONOMIC CADRES

Pravda SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 4 May 80 p 3

[Article by M. Abdykulov, Deputy Minister of Higher and Secondary Education, Kirghiz SSR: "Problems of Administration-- The Directors and Specialists Are Learning"]

[Text] A great deal is required of the present-day supervisor and specialist--a high level of competence, independent thinking, a sense of the new, and an ability to opportunely take cognizance of and support the initiative of the masses. He must be an example of a superlative regard for labor and by all his production and public activity he must educate the collective. Consequently, constant improvement of the system for advanced training of the supervisory workers and national economy specialists has become an integral part of the work for implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

In our republic every year more than 20,000 students are receiving instruction in four institutes, three faculty departments, and 18 courses for advanced training of supervisory workers and specialists. Important work, for example, is being done by the republic Institute for Advanced Training of Teachers, the Kirgosmedinstitut [Kirghiz State Medical Institute] department of advanced training of doctors, and the courses for advanced training of engineer-technical workers [ITR], which courses are permanently operated by Minvuz [Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions].

The Kirsael'khozinstitut [Kirghiz Agricultural Institute] imeni K. I. Skryabin department for advanced training (FPK) of kolkhoz and sovkhoz supervisory personnel and agricultural specialists is concerned with advanced training of agricultural personnel in the higher skill categories. Its two departments every year provide instruction for up to 500 agricultural specialists. Experienced instructors, professors and docents are at work

in the department. The reading of lectures is assigned to the department heads and to leading scholars.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Kirghiz SSR is taking measures for the establishment of an instruction and equipment base for the FPK. The Frunzegorproyekt (Frunze City Planning Institute) is drawing up plans for an instruction and laboratory building and a dormitory to accommodate 400 students. Assigned to the department are 46 advanced kolkhozes and sovkhoses, testing stations and experimental facilities, and scientific research institutes.

Important work for advanced training of general education school supervisors and raygorono [rayon and city public education department] workers is being done by the FPK for general education school directors at Kirgosuniversitet [Kirghiz State University] [KGU] imeni 50-Letiya SSSR, where more than 400 persons are receiving advanced training. This institution conducted an All-Union conference and seminar for FPK deans and school directors. In a special decision of the Minpros [Ministry of Education] USSR the work of the FPK and directors of the schools of KGU received a high rating and was recommended for dissemination throughout the country.

We have gained concrete and valuable experience in the use of technical means of instruction in the ITR and specialist advanced training courses at the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment], the Minavtoшoшodor [Ministry of Automobile Transportation and Highways] and the TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] of Kirghiz SSR.

But there is still a very large number of deficiencies in the organization of instruction for supervisory personnel.

It is necessary to strengthen the state and planning principle in the organization of all the work of advanced training. The yearly and five-year plans of the national economy sectors now include an assignment detailing the number and composition of the supervisory workers and specialists to be assigned for instruction in the appropriate educational centers. The plans also establish a unified procedure whereby all the supervisors and specialists take refresher training at least once every six years. However, this program is being poorly monitored.

The students in the advanced training institute departments and courses are not acquiring sufficient knowledge in the fields of scientific organization of labor, modern methods of production management, the latest technological processes, standardization and metrology, environmental protection, and labor legislation.

The teaching and methodological work is poorly organized. There is seldom any effort made to revise the content of the programs and lecture courses, the length of the students' classes is being curtailed without good reason, and there is no clear-cut periodicity for the instruction given the students.

In the courses for advanced training of ITR and specialists in the republic's national economy there are violations of the instruction time periods and violations of the procedure for composing the study groups.

A preliminary analysis of the study plans and programs in operation in the system for advanced training of personnel showed that here and there they are using old study plans and programs.

The school subdivisions in the advanced training system of the ministries and departments still lack close operational contact with the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences and the VUZ's.

The executives of the various ministries and departments are not undertaking sufficient in-depth study of the refresher training of personnel and are not taking effective measures for the development and strengthening of the material and technical base of the courses.

A great deal needs to be done for further improvement of the content and organization of the training process. The task facing us is to raise the scientific and ideological level of the training of specialists and supervisors, to strengthen the link between the educational process and life, to provide for regular revision of the study material, and to step up the introduction of progressive methods and technical means of instruction.

A characteristic feature of the advanced training program is the shortness of the term of instruction. The specialist and supervisor must rapidly master a very broad spectrum of knowledge, an achievement which can only be accomplished on the basis of a scientific organization of the training process. This makes it mandatory for the teaching collectives administering the advanced training courses to conduct a constant search for scientifically valid methods of teaching and to make more extensive use of the modern technical means of instruction. In particular, this means introducing a system of educational television in the departments and courses.

The development of a well-organized system of advanced training has engendered the need for a fundamental improvement in methods guidance. In the Minvuz of Kirghiz SSR they have established an interdepartmental council for advanced training of supervisory workers and national economy specialists. It consists of representatives of the leading sectorial ministries and departments and directors of the academic subdivisions of the system for advanced training of personnel. They have also set up a scientific and methodological division for advanced training, which is tasked with overall methodological supervision of the advanced training system, preparation of suggestions for enhancing the effectiveness of the training process, and exercise of systematic control over its content and quality.

At the end of last year we held a republic conference with responsible workers of the sectorial ministries and departments, directors of the educational subdivisions, and representatives of the VUZ's and tekhnikum and the republic Gosplan. The conference took up the matter of further improvement

of the system of advanced training of supervisory workers and national economy specialists. The conference participants mapped out measures for a fundamental improvement in the formulation and organization of this work. Now it is important to put these measures into effect.

There is now in progress a study of the status of the advanced training institutes, departments, and courses and the study plans and programs in light of the requirements of the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers USSR. All this work is under the supervision of our newly established advanced training division.

The republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education plans to make a more detailed study of the need and possibilities for expansion of the network of training centers and for organization of new forms and types of personnel refresher training. By their suggestions the concerned ministries and departments will furnish us with invaluable assistance.

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KIRGHIZ MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN NOT GETTING AID

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 May 80 p 3

[Article by V. Belyayeva, chief of the benefits division of the Ministry of Social Security of Kirghiz SSR: "The Law is Mandatory for All Entitled to Benefits"]

[Text] More than five years have elapsed since the beginning of operation of the law on "Further Increase in the Economic Assistance to Indigent Families with Children." About 160,000 families are receiving assistance in the republic. More than 58 million rubles are paid to them every year. Many families receive an additional 60-70 rubles a month for the family budget.

But it must be said that some of the commissions for the assignment of benefits have not displayed the proper responsibility in respect to this important social and economic party and government measure designed to enhance the welfare of the Soviet family. Thus, on the kolkhoz Pobeda in Tyupskiy Rayon benefits were not paid to multiple-children mothers K. Asakeyeva, A. Omuraliyeva, K. Imankulova, B. Kazanaliyeva and others because they did not participate in the labor of the public sector of the kolkhoz although their husbands had fulfilled the established per diem output minimum and the families were entitled to the benefit. For the same reason and under the same circumstances benefits were not paid to 46 multiple-children families on the kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Kochkorskiy Rayon.

Point 1 of the statute on the procedure for allotment and payment of grants to indigent families states: A grant for children up to eight years of age in the amount of 12 rubles a month is prescribed for all families whose aggregate income in the previous year does not exceed 50 rubles per family member. Exceptions are families in which both able-bodied parents are not working or one disabled nonworking spouse is not receiving a pension and the other able-bodied spouse is not working; also, if both disabled spouses are not receiving pensions and are not working.

Also not entitled to benefits are families in which both parents are members of religious sects or one of the spouses was convicted and is serving a prison sentence and the other able-bodied spouse is not working. Only at the request of the social security division and with the consent of the republic's finance ministry can the Ministry of Social Security in the latter case cited above make allowance for the specific circumstances (number of children in the family, the family's economic situation, etc.) and authorize the payment of grants for the children.

If both able-bodied parents are members of a kolkhoz and in the year preceding the application for grants in aid for children did not have the prescribed minimum of labor participation in the public sector of the kolkhoz, the commission for the assignment of benefits may deny the family the benefits but only when the kolkhoz board has adopted a decision to the effect that there are absolutely no valid reasons for the payment of these benefits.

The grant is also paid to families in which one or both of the parents are working for individual citizens or collectives of citizens (herdsmen for cattle in the personal ownership of citizens, guards for collective cottages or kitchen gardens, domestic servants, chauffeurs, etc.) provided, of course, there is a contract with the hiring entity and this contract is registered with the trade-union committee.

The commission for assigning grants is not always absolutely clear as to who should be considered part of a family when a determination is being made as to who is entitled to grants. I would like to remind you that in this case the persons eligible are not only the father, mother and children up to the age of 18 but also Group 1 and 2 invalid children regardless of age as well as disabled parents of the husband or wife if they are not receiving pensions and there is no one legally obligated for their support.

The grant is usually allotted starting from the month when application was made for assignment of it. Only in some cases can it be assigned beginning in a previous period. The documents for allotment of the grant are redrawn every year except for the copies of the birth certificates for the children; these appear only in the original application for the allotment of the grant. If the recipient of a grant for children transfers to another job, at his request his file is sent on after him by registered mail within three days, accompanied by information as to the month for which the benefit was paid. When a mother comes to work after an interruption, the grant can be allotted to her only upon the issuance of a certificate from the social security division at her place of residence, from the place of her former employment, and from her husband's place of work, the certificate to state that the benefit had not previously been allotted.

REGIONAL

TADZHIKS CONDEMN U.S. RACISM

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 15 May 80 p 1

[Report on meeting: "No--To Racism!"]

[Text] The gory violence perpetrated against the Negro population in the state of Florida by U.S. authorities evoked rage and indignation in the republic's workers and in all the Soviet people. Protest meetings have been held in the labor collectives of the cities and villages, at which the workers, kolkhoz workers and members of the intelligentsia have resolutely condemned the tyranny and cruelty exercised by the American Administration.

A protest meeting was held at the "Tadzhik tekstil'mash" Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Dushanbe on 24 May. Participants in the meeting angrily condemned the barbarous acts in violation of basic human rights in the United States.

"The statements about freedom and democracy with which the Washington Administration disguises its tyranny and lawlessness cannot conceal the inhumane nature of its actions," said O. Barambekov, molder in the foundry shop. "All honorable people on the planet can see through these actions: They are aimed at suppressing the American workers' struggle for their rights, rights which, incidentally are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The brutal crimes committed in Miami are yet another disgraceful stain on the conscience of the racists and all their backers."

The meeting was also addressed by M. Manzarshoyev, foreman of the foundry shop, by worker Z. Irambekov and others. A resolution passed by the participants angrily condemned Washington's racist policy.

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REGIONAL

TADZHIKS BUILD NEW CITY ON PAMIRS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 24 May 80 p 2

[Article by staff correspondent Yuriy Shpunyakov: "At the Chief Construction Projects: Rogun--Man-Made Beauty"]

[Text] The newspaper KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTAN's staff correspondent Yuriy Shpunyakov has begun working at the site of construction of the Rogun GES. He shares with the readers the first impressions he gleaned from his acquaintance with the largest new construction project in the republic.

It is very beautiful in the spring. But it is certainly especially so in the environs of Obigarma. There one sees rising the green hills cut through by ravines, the blossoming gardens and the shining snow-covered peaks of the Karateginsk and Vakhsh ranges. The people who live here love their region. What meaning there is just in the names of the kishlaks: Yunost [Youth], Ivushka [Willow], V'yunkovo Pole [Morning-glory Field], Dolina Svireley [Valley of the Reeds], Kipyashchaya Voda [Boiling Water]. Today this natural beauty has been joined by man-made beauty.

Only a view from the height of a bird's flight can encompass the entire expanse of the construction project: the beautiful terraces of the mines, the windings of the roads, the motor vehicles which use them, the white poles of the electric lines, the multicolored housings of the structures on the construction site.

Vakhsh. The energy embedded in it also roused this silent region and summoned it to a new life. Alongside the enormous excavators, cranes and dump trucks you get a feeling of the complete "seriousness" of the aims of the people working here. In the line of the future dam they are cutting a tunnel and building a road to Maydon--to the site of the future city; they are opening mines; they are clearing the platforms and digging trenches; they are conveying water and air, preparing a solution and concreting supports for the bridges. These are powerful and clever machines.

Of course, they are in the hands of experts. Such as the installers of A. Tyumin's and I. Misychenko's brigades, K. Khamsariyev's concrete workers, V. Yazdankulova's finishing workers, V. Nozikov's rock excavators....

It is still the preparatory period in the construction. The capital investments allocated for it amounted to 125 million rubles and 52 million rubles have already been used. Is this a large or a small amount? This would look like the plans are being overfulfilled. But if we bear in mind that the preparatory period is supposed to end in 1982, then it must be admitted that what has been done is still meagre. The overfulfillment is attributable to the intradepartmental redistribution of the assets.

"We could have done more," said Konstantin Dmitriyevich Perdakis, the director of the GES under construction. "They are holding back on the financing and, consequently, the material and technical supply."

The equipment in operation here is indeed largely old, having served its time in Nurek. The repair base is still a low-powered one and is unable to handle the work.

But there are the construction workers. Rogun people. This is the idea that has taken shape among them. Of course, the nucleus of the organization is made up of former Nurek inhabitants. Experienced engineers, brigade leaders, and personnel workers. They brought here the illustrious "Worker Competition" and the spirit behind it. But they always harbor the thought "Here we have--here in Nurek." They compare, they look back--they still do not fully accept the feeling of being Rogun people. A lot of this is also found among the young people, for whom everything is a first and who have no experience whatsoever.

The formation of a labor collective is a difficult business. You sometimes get an absurd situation: in four days two engineers are unable to get the hang of a compressor--and they are supposed to operate it.

When they live with the undertaking and the work, the collective will handle it for sure. Chief engineer Ye. P. Karpov has been ill. Several people have been visiting him in the evening and they apprise him of the day's results. A trust manager arrived from Dushanbe and he also paid a visit. And the planning work was begun--up to 2 a.m. Dr. T. A. Deryuzhkina was obliged to insist that Karpov be hospitalized.

One cannot help being caught up in this. Character is required in everything. Vakhsh also shows its way of doing things--it has organized things so that if one person by himself stops for 10 minutes, then the passageway will be slippery during the night. But the people work. They stand still for seconds and they calculate: how long does it take to unload the dump truck and the truck concrete mixer; how long to empty the tub. They think. They look for reserves. They make suggestions as to how to do it best. Yes, there will be a collective and they will be Rogun people.

Many look back on Nurek. This is the way it should be. Experience is experience. Hence it was also decided to begin Rogun with housing. The construction of this housing is in full swing. The construction workers have obtained more than 36,000 square meters of housing. This plus dormitories and tenement houses and a children's combine.

In honor of the Leninist anniversary a 56-apartment house was turned over for occupancy ahead of schedule and the housewarming took place on the May holidays. Four more houses of this type are being built this year along with two dormitories and a trade center. The Pioneer camp Rodnichok will be ready for the school vacations and by September the first section of a large school.

White homes have been constructed in a circular pattern in Saripulak and the young poplars on Nenakhov Street are already quivering with leaves; this street was named in honor of the former head of construction. The children are on the slopes which have not yet been covered with stone; the people are laying their own roads and they are driving their vehicles along them. There are no tents and no carriages. The people live with all the conveniences. Lighting, heat, and hot and cold water.

There are difficulties, of course. Since the construction project is circular, when it rains you do not go out without boots. Or, for example, newspapers and periodicals are late in coming. The new settlers themselves are somewhat to blame. In the matter of keeping things neat, let us say. Two steps from the house there are hills with groves--no park is needed. But wherever you go you encounter negligence--refuse, tins, paper. The present owners will not straighten out the houses nearby--they come to their senses and break others of the habit.

And the people keep coming. From every corner. Now participating in the construction work are representatives of 24 nationalities. Those who became involved with the hard labor of the hydroconstruction worker a long time ago and those who are just beginning to join it--the local young people. And these and others live side by side and work shoulder to shoulder--in friendly fashion, cheerfully, and energetically.

The Obigarma old-timer looks at the bustle around him. The construction project rolls on and he removes from its path everything that hinders it. The old tents are taken down. From some kishlaks all that is left is a name. On the other hand, they have built a new kishlak, the construction being based on a modern plan--Daraitutak; they have completed the laying out of the kishlak Yeligarmov and they have begun the laying out of the new Maydon. And at the site of the old they will build the city of Rogun--this year they will establish the first microrayon.

So one cannot remain indifferent about what is seen and not seen. The construction project takes in everyone; it is bursting into the life and living and it is reshaping the age-old landscape. The narrow gorges will become

sea coves with 13 billion cubic meters which will make it possible to additionally irrigate 300,000 hectares. The high-powered river will provide 13.3 billion kilowatt-hours of new power a year to the industry and agriculture of this great region.

It is worth while working and living so that with our own hands we create and with our own eyes we see what has been created--in this lies the meaning of life and the direction of its flow.

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REGIONAL

EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTS FORGED BY TADZHIKS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 May 80 p 2

[Article by E. Kozlova and follow up report by editors: "The Forged Grade"]

[Text] This now-famous case might never have been publicized if not for S. Khafizova herself. When her son was expelled from the institute she created a real fuss. She did not believe, could not believe, that the structure of lies and forgeries which she and her husband had built for their son had collapsed. Everything had been going so beautifully, and then suddenly....

Bakhtiyer Yuldashev, flunked out of the Tadzhik Agricultural Institute. He failed the very first battery of tests. His parents' indignation knew no bounds. No, they were not perturbed by their lazy son: They knew exactly the sort of person he was. The parental rage fell upon the instructors, who had had the temerity to give him "unsatisfactories." Accusing them of prejudice and even greater sins, Khafizova advanced what seemed to her a solid argument--that her son, who had graduated from school very nearly an all-round excellent student, could not have ended up failing at the end of something like 1 year and 1/2.

There is no denying the fact that this is a powerful argument. Bakhtiyer came to the institute with a fine certificate and with a most flattering reference, and passed the entrance exams. From all indications he should have been an excellent student, and now he had flunked out of school. In short, the pieces did not fit together. It required the efforts of many people to get to the bottom of this contradictory situation. And let me tell you now: They did get to the bottom of it.

Events began to develop rapidly, and we can give the exact time--back in April of last year. It was only 3 months before Bakhtiyer was to enter the VUZ, and not even that long before school would be out. Naturally, the parents had no doubts about the fact that Bakhtiyer should enter the institute. Their reasoning was something like the following: Our son is not an especially good student. More precisely, he is a mediocre student.

Even more precisely, a very poor student. Bakhtiyer will get a "two" in physics and will barely manage a "three" in mathematics. What should we do?

Do not get the idea that papa and mama were taxing their brains trying to think of a way to force their son to apply himself to his lessons, or that if worse came to worst, they would try to find him a tutor. The matter was resolved in the "family" tradition: Family connections and knowing the right people could take care of everything!

The parents quickly transferred their son from Dushanbe School No 54, where he had been enrolled, to School No 7 in the village of Iskich, Gissarskiy Rayon. Why this particular village? Because Boboniyev Khafizov, Bakhtiyer's stepfather, had relatives or acquaintances in practically every home there. And not only in the homes. He also had relatives at the school.

The newcomer was accepted without any papers, without even a report on how he had been doing in school. And in the total of 26 days during which Bakhtiyer attended that school he became one of the best students: For the quarter he received "fours" and "fives" in almost all subjects. It was like a fairy tale. There was more, however!

Bakhtiyer's grades on the final exams were also padded for each subject. And then, when they filled out his secondary education certificate, the grades were artificially raised a third time. The result was 15 "fives" and four grades of "four." In addition, the school issued a glowing character reference. School director A. Tagayev, instructor B. Sokhibov and A. Khakimov, secretary of the school's staff Komsomol organization, [word illegible] that Komsomol member Bakhtiyer Yuldashev was a disciplined youth, an active member of the community and a good student, especially stressing his aptitude for such subjects as mathematics, physics and chemistry. The character reference expressed the firm conviction that Bakhtiyer would become the pride of the institute or of the enterprise employing him.

Dushanbe School No 54, where Bakhtiyer had been enrolled the past 7 years, also issued a character reference, however. This reference clearly stated that Bakhtiyer Yuldashev had never been a member of the Komsomol, that he was a student of average ability, that he devoted little time to his studies, that he received predominantly grades of "three," that he was emotionally unstable, very quick-tempered and hostile and that he demanded special consideration for himself. His name was on the books in the juvenile section at the police station for misbehavior on public premises and on the street, for fighting and for drinking sprees. He was not active in school life or in the classroom....

These were the real facts concerning the "excellent student" from Gissar.

Bakhtiyer swept into the VUZ, bearing his fake (and that is just what it was) certificate before him like a weapon, with the fake character description of a model student and a Komsomol member with initiative, pushing aside the other secondary school graduates. The institutes are conducting an experiment, as everyone knows, whereby the best secondary school graduates are permitted to take only two of the entrance exams. And the "delegate" from the rural school received grades of "four" for the two exams, in mathematics and physics. You are probably asking how the counterfeit excellent student could pass the VUZ exams. Very simply. The average grade from the certificate bewitched the examiners, and they did not consider it necessary to give the applicant additional questions. And so, Bakhtiyer Yuldashev became a student. The incredible had become a fact.

The mystery surrounding the documents of the young man from Gissar aroused no suspicions in anyone. None of the members of the institute credentials commission noticed that the sovkhos school "graduate" was registered as a resident on Putovskiy Prospekt in the center of Dushanbe, that his mother, Khafizova, was also registered in Dushanbe, where she was in charge of the "Bakht" store--although, someone must have noticed the latter. But why not oblige the manager of the store, especially a store like the "Bakht"?!

And now for the outcome of the admission to the VUZ based on questionable documents: For systematically skipping classes student Yuldashev was reprimanded. He had a valid reason for missing only a small part of the classes--he was ill, and he presented a doctor's statement to that effect. Then, a new forgery was required, since one lie gives rise to another. He had to somehow justify his earlier absenteeism. Bakhtiyer obtained a forged statement from a young doctor at the out-patient section of the republic's Clinical Hospital No 3. (Doctor S. Buzurukova was to say later: "I felt sorry for him. He wanted the statement so badly!") And does it not seem strange that this certificate was forged by someone and "extended" for an extra month?

Attending almost no classes, Bakhtiyer somehow managed to pass two exams. Alas, however, he was not able to pass the exams in higher math and the technology of metals. The dean's office offered the student an opportunity to take those tests again a month later. Additional tutorial sessions were arranged for the student from the rural school. And once again--"satisfactories."

It was at this point that Bakhtiyer's mama entered the battle for better grades. She went to the rector's office to complain about the unfairness and lack of objectivity demonstrated by the instructors.

The rector's office set up a special commission, which included professors and department heads. The student's parents were invited to attend the exams. The student's mama, a store manager, was present during the

examination in higher math, and Bakhtiyer's stepfather, a commodity expert with the rayon union of consumers' societies, appraised the examiners' questions on the technology of metals. This did not enhance the student's knowledge, however.

The following is from the commission's report: "We, the undersigned, Docent A. Madaminov, vice-rector in charge of academic affairs; Docent V. Fominov, assistant dean of the school of mechanization; Professor V. Lyadskiy, chairman of the department of technology of metals; and V. Akramov, senior instructor in the department of technology of metals, herewith report that B. Yuldashev, first-year student in the school of mechanization, has taken the exam for the course instructional metals and metallurgy science SIX times (emphasis mine--E.K.). We rate his knowledge "unsatisfactory."

The following is from the report on the exam in higher mathematics: "He did not answer a single question. We finally asked him: 'What do you know about higher mathematics?' And he could not even tell us that. The commission has concluded that Yuldashev's knowledge can only be rated as "unsatisfactory."

And the order expelling Yuldashev from the student body came only after these official reports came out of the long suffering of the instructors.

This was the sad ending to the epic about how Bakhtiyer Yuldashev entered, or more correctly, was maneuvered into the VUZ.

"There was no parental influence whatsoever," read the character reference issued to Bakhtiyer by the school in the capital. This is not true: They did influence him. And enormously! The principle cultivated in the family of achieving the goal by any means sent out its malignant roots. The son of the loving parents completely assimilated the ethic of anything goes and saw nothing wrong with advancing in life with the support of lies, forgeries, bribery and changeability dictated by expediency. As long as things went well for him... He wore better and more expensive clothes than anyone at the school, and there is nothing surprising about the fact that he demanded special consideration--after all, he was "special." He gave the teachers to understand in everything he did that he was long since fed up with school and with them, that his future had already been selected, regardless of what kind of student he was.

There had been signs of trouble for him, to be sure. School No 54 "did not honor" his stepfather's request that his record be adjusted and his character reference embellished, even though a "gratuity" was promised. This incident did not alarm Bakhtiyer, however: If things did not work out there, they would somewhere else.

It would be naive to appeal to the conscience of Bakhtiyer's parents, to tell them how bad it is to engage in fraud and forgery, to build one's

happiness on the misfortune of others (because of their son, someone else was not admitted to the institute and the republic's agriculture was shorted by one more specialist). The case of the forged grades did not involve B. and S. Khafizov alone. They had accomplices--those who went along with them and those directly involved in arranging their personal affairs, affairs verging on the criminal.

It has now come out that this was not the first time Boboniyev Khafizov received a "favor" at the village of Iskich on the "Druzha" Sovkhoz. Long before the incident with the certificate, the sovkhos workers' committee permitted him to build a house on sovkhos land, a house which the rayon kindergarten might have envied. Just why, on what grounds, was an individual living in Dushanbe with a five-room cooperative apartment in the center of the city allotted land on which to build a house?

We might mention, in passing, that the Khafizov family has two cooperative apartments in the same building in Dushanbe and that Bakhtiyev is registered at a third cooperative apartment, his grandmother's. Everyone knows that cooperative apartments cost money. No one was curious about how Khafizov, with his modest wage as a commodity expert with the farm produce procurement office of the Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon Union of Consumer's Cooperatives, and Khafizova, with an equally modest wage as a store manager, could build themselves an additional house in the country.

Many such "hows" and "whys" are strewn along the path of life traversed by this couple, who dedicated themselves to careers in the field of trade. As the manager of the warehouse for one organization, and then another, legal action was twice taken against Boboniyev Khafizov, but he ended up in the trade system again. It is obvious that he has prospered in his career as a commodity expert not without help from friends.

It is amazing what people expect from a life built upon the shifting sands of deception. They must know that sooner or later their bubble of illusory well being will burst, just as Bakhtiyev's inflated grades burst. Life gives its own grades, using the most demanding of scales.

From the Editors:

We can now report to the readers that an entire group of people involved directly or indirectly in the forging of B. Yuldashev's papers have been punished. Z. Gafurov, Z. Rakhimov, Kh. Olimov and B. Sakhibov, teachers at School No 7 in Gissarskiy Rayon, were reprimanded at an expanded circuit session of the Gissarskiy Rayon soviet. The raykom of the trade union of educators is considering whether teacher Z. Gafurov should continue in the post of chairman of the local trade union committee. School director A. Tagayev and his assistant I. Yakubov have been relieved of their positions by an order issued by the republic's minister of education. Sh. Urakov, head of the Gissarskiy Rayon Department of Public Education, and Inspector Kh. Gulyamov have been issued reprimands.

The bureau of the Gissarskiy Rayon Party Committee issued a severe reprimand to A. Tagayev, which was entered on his record, and a reprimand to Kh. Olimov, secretary of the school party organization. A. Khakimov, secretary of the staff Komsomol organization, was disciplined by the Komsomol. Penalties were imposed upon physician S. Buzurukova and assistant chief physician K. Mavrichov. The Oktyab'skiy Rayon Party Committee in Dushanbe directed the attention of those in charge at the agricultural institute to the need to improve the performance of the institute's acceptance and credentials committee.

In addition to all this, the secondary education certificate and the character reference issued by School No 7 were rescinded. A commission has been created, which will determine the evaluations for a new certificate.

And that is not all. All sorts of things--too many--came to light in connection with the case of the certificate. The investigation continues.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES RIGHT TO AN EDUCATION

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Apr 80 p 2

[Gruzinform article by GSSR Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Minister D. Chahikvishvili: "The Right to an Education"]

[Text] Citizens of the Georgian SSR have the right to an education. This right is ensured by free education of all types, by the provision of universal-compulsory secondary education for youth, by the broad development of vocational-technical, secondary specialized, and higher education on the basis of relating instruction to life and production, the development of correspondence and night education, and the provision of state stipends and benefits for pupils and students... (From Article 43 of the Georgian SSR Constitution).

Great October, which brought the Georgian people unparalleled success and great progress in the field of economy and culture, at the same time opened wide the door to the mastery of knowledge. Higher education is no longer the privilege of rank. The sons and daughters of workers, peasants, and artisans have mastered the sciences in the halls of higher learning and have become enlightened and ideologically staunch specialists and scientists themselves.

In a relatively short time the republic's institutions of higher learning have become leaders in the country. Their success is attested by a few figures: today Georgia has 19 institutions of higher learning, with 86,000 students enrolled. These institutions have trained more than 260,000 degree-holding specialists. The students are being taught by about 6,000 scholars and teachers.

There are 167 students in Georgia for every 10,000 inhabitants. This indicator is higher than for Norway, Belgium, Switzerland, Turkey, and Iran combined.

Such a scale of training of highly-qualified cadres results from the fact that the party and the government are constantly concerned for the republic's economic growth and scientific and cultural development; this is clear proof of the truly democratic nature of our education system. In Georgia, as throughout the country, the right to an education is not only proclaimed but also embodied in reality. Our students do not have to pay tuition, whereas in the capitalist countries students pay thousands of dollars for a higher education.

In the Soviet Union, most daytime students receive a stipend. All students can choose any major provided by a school of higher education. After graduating from college, the students are offered several jobs, whereas in the capitalist countries many young men and women are already aware as they enroll that after graduation they will be unemployed, because very few of the college graduates there can get jobs.

The advantages of the Soviet education system are stipulated in the new USSR Constitution.

Tbilisi State University has played a vital role in the recent history of the Georgian people. It is the oldest institution of higher education in the Transcaucasus. Some 17,000 students are enrolled in its 17 departments. The university has developed schools of mathematicians, astrophysicists, physiologists, historians, and geologists that are widely acknowledged in our country and abroad.

Last year was marked by a remarkable event in our system of higher education: the founding of Abkhazia's State University imeni M. Gor'kiy. Undoubtedly, its collective will make a big contribution to the training of highly-qualified specialists in all fields of the national economy and further development of scientific research.

Almost one third of Georgia's students are enrolled in the Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin--the biggest technical college in the USSR. It trains specialists for construction, mining, aircraft engineering, physical engineering, automation, electronics, and other fields. The Kutaisi Polytechnical Institute was established a few years ago on the basis of a branch of the institute, and it is now training specialist cadres for industrial enterprises--motor vehicle, tractor, lithopone, ferroalloy, and other plants, and also engineers for the machinery and equipment fields and light industry. Plans call for further expansion of this institution of higher learning.

Eight pedagogical institutes are training teachers for 4,000 schools; instruction is given in Georgian, Russian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Abkhazian, and Ossetian. Important measures have been mapped out to further improve the training of teaching cadres in the republic.

Great popularity is enjoyed by the Tbilisi State Conservatory imeni Vano Saradzhishvili, the Academy of Arts, the Georgian Theatre Institute imeni Shota Rustaveli, the Georgian Agricultural Institute, the Georgian Subtropical Agriculture Institute, and other Georgian institutions of higher learning.

In addition to Georgians, representatives of many other nationalities of our country are studying here. In the last few years, the number of students, graduate students, and trainees from other countries has risen substantially.

The party and government are focusing considerable attention on problems of higher learning. In the past two years the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers have passed the decrees "Further Development of Higher Education and Improvement of the Quality of Specialist Training" and "Enhancing the Effectiveness of Scientific-Research Work in Institutions of Higher Learning." In March of this year, the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers passed the decree "Further Development of Higher Education and Improvement of the Quality of Specialist Training in the Georgian SSR." These vital party documents reflect the essence of today's demands on higher education--above all, the necessity of enhancing the role of higher education in social-economic and scientific-technical progress.

One year has gone by since the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers passed the decree "The State of Georgian Language Instruction in the Republic's Institutions of Higher Learning and Measures to Improve It." In that time, considerable work has been done to improve Georgian language instruction in the institutions of higher learning, but much remains to be done.

Among the complex of problems relative to improving higher education under present conditions, priority importance attaches to measures undertaken to enhance the quality of training and indoctrination of specialists, development of the link between higher education and production and social practice, and strengthening of the material-technical base of higher education.

In the system of higher learning, the shift of the center of gravity to the quality of indoctrination and training is a component part of the party's overall course toward enhancing all work quality and effectiveness and assuring resolution of the new, large-scale tasks of the building of communism.

Overall, the criterion for evaluating the performance of higher education in general and each institution in particular is: how successfully are graduates resolving the tasks of scientific-technical and social progress, which are becoming increasingly complex.

Inspired by the party's and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's personal paternal concern for higher education, the collectives of Georgia's institutions of higher learning are celebrating with new successes the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's magnificent victory over fascist Germany, and they are doing everything they can for a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th GCP Congress.

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES GEORGIAN LABOR RESOURCES

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 5 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Labor Resources"]

[Text] The course taken by the CPSU CC and the Soviet government, which calls for equal deployment of industry nationwide, is a vital factor in the economic and social development of a number of regions. This course of action has brought it about that dozens of cities and urban-type settlements and industrial complexes, railroads, and highways have been built, and air service has been inaugurated in regions which were hardly accessible before.

The benefits of this course have been appreciable in our republic as well. In the past 20 years, many machine-building, electrical equipment, and light industry enterprises outfitted with highly productive equipment have been built in Georgia, employing young graduates from the vocational and secondary schools and, most importantly, thousands of residents of nearby villages have gone to work there.

It is practically impossible now to find a branch of industry which is not represented in Georgia. South Ossetia, for example, which not too long ago was exclusively an agricultural region, today supplies more than 30 types of original electrovibration machinery to the country's metallurgical, coal mining, chemical, machine-building, and other industrial sectors. Ossetia also makes enamel wiring [provody], crane cabs, and other goods. Zestafoni makes cable, Akhalkalaki makes electric motors, Shorapani makes electric cells [elektroelementy], Poti makes electrical equipment, Khashuri makes woollen clothing, and so on. In fact, the people making these goods were once engaged in agriculture, yet they have mastered complicated equipment.

In the past five to seven years, a very welcome new development has occurred in the republic's industry: many production associations and enterprises have been expanded thanks to increased output due to the organization of branches [filialy]. These have been created in various settled areas of the republic, including mountain regions, taking account of local labor resources. Hundreds of people are now working, for example, in branches of Tbilisi's Stankostroitel' Production Association and the Tbilisi Instrument Plant that have gone into operation in Tsalka and Tetri Tskaro.

Everyone is aware of the big contribution made by women in our country and, in particular, to the upsurge in Georgia's economy. Today, the absolute majority of the women in the republic are employed in textile and small metal products manufacturing. In order to boost output and put women to work, light industry enterprises are also setting up branches in various regions, just as the machine-building and electrical equipment plants have. The Gori Cotton Association, for example, has set up facilities for branches in the villages Boriti and Ateni in Ordzhonikidzevskiy and Goriyskiy rayons. Construction of a branch of the same association will also be completed this year in Akhaltsikhe. The Tbilisi Knitwear Production Association already has two outlying branches, and a third is to be completed this year in Tekhinvalli.

Despite the increase in the number of light industry enterprises, there is still a rather high percentage of women not engaged in socially useful labor. For this reason, the staff of the Institute of Economics and Planning of the National Economy is now working on a project under which cotton spinning, knit goods, nonwoven fabrics, clothing, and footwear factories of rather large capacity are to be built in the near future in Sachkhere, Bolnisi, Tkvarcheli, Sagaredzho, Akhaltsikhe, and Akhalkalaki.

Once this plan is implemented, many more people now engaged in agriculture will take up trades and help to boost the republic's economic potential. But that's not the only consideration. People who come to work in an enterprise will not stay long unless we provide them with normal living and working conditions. The economic and social problems facing industrial enterprises must be resolved in parallel, simultaneously.

Practical experience has shown that the one without the other impedes progress. No enterprise project should be approved unless it provides for housing, consumer services, child care facilities, and sports facilities. Otherwise we find ourselves with industrial associations and enterprises which cannot keep their workers and therefore cannot keep working up to capacity. Unfortunately, there are all too many such enterprises--too many to list here. The matter was discussed in detail at the 18th GCP CC Plenum and the December 1979 and March 1980 Georgian party-economic activists, at the latter of which the republic was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol CC for the seventh time in a row. In his speech at the time of the award, CPSU CC Politburo Candidate-Member and GCP CC First Secretary Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze remarked that the problem of making the fullest and most efficient use of labor resources in our republic is still an urgent one, and it must be resolved.

A special-purpose [tselevoy] project of scientific research has been drawn up--a long-term prognosis and plan of integrated economic and social development of the republic and its regions. The program will help to perfect the territorial deployment of the economy, in particular industry, and to accelerate development on the basis of maximum utilization of local

labor resources. New large-capacity machine-building, instrument-making, electrical equipment, and other enterprises are to be built.

Clearly, in addition to skilled manpower these enterprises will have to be manned with workers from agriculture. Will this impede progress in agriculture? By no means. A program of integrated mechanization of manual labor has been completed in industry, agriculture, construction, and certain consumer service spheres. In this regard, special mention must be made of measures affecting agriculture. In the near future, about 40,000 farm workers will convert to mechanized labor. Some 25 percent of all workers in agriculture will be freed for other work. This will be a genuine technical leap forward and greatly help to increase our working class.

As was mentioned at the 6 March 1980 party-economic aktiv, this program must be a vital component of the 11th Five-Year Plan of Economic and Social Development and serve as the guiding document for all our ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations. Accelerated growth of social production and improved effectiveness will serve as a firm foundation for the systematic implementation of the course of action to further enhance the people's wellbeing.

The measures embodied in this grandiose program are fully in accord with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th GCP Congress. And this means that Soviet Georgia will greet the 26th congress in exemplary fashion.

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REGIONAL

TBILISI CONFERENCE ON GEORGIAN MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 11 Apr 80 p 1

[Gruzinform article under rubric "In the Georgian CP CC": "The Machine Building Industry Must Become a Key Sector"]

[Text] An expanded conference was held in the Georgian CP CC to discuss measures to further improve the work of the enterprises of Georgia's machine building industry and strengthen party supervision of products in accordance with the requirements set forth at the March 1980 conference of machine building and instrument making industry workers in the CPSU CC, also to discuss the tasks deriving from the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Substantially Enhancing the Technical Level and Competitiveness of Metal Working, Casting, and Woodworking Equipment and Instruments."

The conference was participated in by republic party, soviet, and trade union officials, officers of a number of ministries and departments, scientists, directors of large enterprises, project-planning and scientific-research institutes, special design buros, and construction and installation organizations, chief engineers, party organization secretaries, leading specialists, and representatives of the press, radio, and television.

The keynote speech was delivered by GCP CC Secretary Z. A. Chkheidze.

Speeches and reports were given concerning the work done in the matters under discussion by GSSR Gosstroy Chairman G. Z. Mirianashvili, GSSR Construction Minister N. A. Medzmariashvili, Machine-Building Project Planning-Technological Scientific-Research Institute Chief Engineer G. G. Dateshidze, Stankostroitel' Production Association Chief Engineer T. A. Katamadze, Tbilisi Steel-Pig Iron Plant Director D. G. Mandzhgaladze, Instrument

Plant Director Sh. A. Koiava, Machine Building Specialized Design Bureau Head G. A. Bendukidze, Transcaucasian Railroad Head L. G. Vardosanidze, and GSSR Highways Minister G. V. Robitashvili.

The conference was participated in by GCP CC Industry and Transport Department Head B. Z. Barsukov and Tbilisi Gorkom Secretary B. D. Makharashvili.

The keynote speaker and the other comrades who spoke commented on the importance of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree on the development of the machine building and instrument making industry. It is a multiplaned document mapping out a qualitatively new stage in Soviet machine building and instrument making. It stipulates that the technical level and productivity of the machine tools, forge-press and casting machinery and instruments manufactured in the country must be sharply enhanced and the production of the most advanced types of machinery and equipment must be significantly increased.

In carrying out the tasks set forth in the decree, a substantial contribution must also be made by Georgian machine builders, scientists, designers, project planners, and builders.

It was noted that USSR machine building and instrument making industry enterprises and organizations located in the republic have been doing a great deal to boost production output, enhance the technical level, and improve quality. Industrial output during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, for example, grew at the rate of 169 percent; measures were implemented to renovate enterprise equipment and put additional facilities into operation.

The sector also got off to a good start in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Since 1978, however, the situation has deteriorated, and we face the danger that it may not be able to meet five-year plan targets. The main cause of the lag is the lack of enough advanced technology. For example, individual production facilities in the Machine Building Association have been built and remodeled from time to time, but an integrated operation provided with balanced capacity has yet to be created. Nor has an integrated remodeling project plan been worked out.

Nor is the situation any better in the Tbilisi and Rustavi steel and pig iron casting plants. Remodeling of the Tbilisi enterprise, started last year, is going very slowly. Defects have been found in the project-planning and construction of the basic and auxiliary facilities of the Rustavi plant, with the result that there are serious shortcomings in starting up its production facilities; this is making it difficult for operations personnel to work normally.

To this day not enough attention is being paid to the selection, training, and job placement of skilled workers and specialists, strengthened labor

discipline, and the resolution of social-amenity problems. This is why cadre turnover runs as high as 25 to 30 percent in the sector's enterprises. Socialist competition and the communist labor movement are often merely formalistic in character.

It was noted that in light of the situation and in accordance with the high standards imposed by the CPSU CC on the whole sector, it is essential to focus attention primarily on the sector's further development, on unconditional implementation of measures set forth for the machine building sector in the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree. This document, which sets forth the task of creating new, highly-competitive and maximally-effective machine tools and equipment, at the same time points the way to carry out the task. The main thrust in the development and refinement of technology comprises a high level of automation. So far, however, the proportion of automatic and semiautomatic machine tools in the overall inventory is low. Of all the machine tools in the national economy, for example, only about 15 percent are digitally controlled. The task calls for boosting their production by 2.5 times.

Utilization of machine tools in our republic is not sufficiently effective. In Tbilisi's Stankostroitel' Production Association, for example, the more than 60 digitally controlled machine tools are being utilized pretty well. Yet here again there are reserves for raising utilization effectiveness. They include refining the structure of present control systems and increasing the number of part items to be manufactured for these machine tools. Officials and party organizations of the Tbilisi and Rustavi steel and pig iron plants also have considerable work to do to introduce advanced and more effective technological processes.

Large tasks also face the workers of the instrument making industry. Instrument making in the republic is engaged in by Tbilisi's Instrument Plant and Experimental Fitting-Installation Instrument Plant. But their performance is not up to the new, higher standards. In this respect, more help needs to come from the scientists, designers, and technologists. Close contact with production is always fruitful. For six years now, for example, the Rustavi Metallurgy Plant has been operating a pipe end cutting tool developed by the Machine Building Technology Department of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute. It has radically changed pipe rolling technology and yielded an economic effect of 300,000 rubles per year. In addition, the department's staff designed, manufactured, and installed for Tbilisi's Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov an original digitally controlled adaptive system for milling machines which has substantially increased their productivity and precision.

Interesting research has been carried out in the development of solid alloys with no or little tungsten for metal-cutting tools. Participants noted that the machine builders expect more from the Machine Building Project Planning-Technological Scientific-Research Institute. In the matter of renovating the sector's enterprises and enhancing their technical level,

a contribution must also be made by the institutes of the republic's Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Scientific-Technical Societies.

In light of the higher standards set for machine building today, it is essential to make a substantial improvement in providing the sector's enterprises with high-quality metal, industrial rubber products, chemicals, and up-to-date tools and equipment.

In October of last year, with the direct participation of USSR Machine Building and Instrument Making Industry Minister Comrade A. I. Kostousov measures were mapped out in the republic to further develop, raise the technical level, and improve the quality of production output in the enterprises of Georgia's machine building and instrument making industry. But these tasks have acquired even more scope and scale since the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers decree was passed.

Our republic has an honored and at the same time very responsible role to play in the country's machine building development program. Among the most important machine building and instrument making industry enterprises to be built is the Marneuli Machine Tool Plant. In terms of its size and technical indicators, it will be gigantic. From the very outset we must prepare very carefully to begin construction of this plant. The first steps have already been taken. Recently in the GCP CC representatives of the GSSR Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee, Gosstroy, and other departments, scientists, and production workers studied the project and made their own proposals. So far, however, this is all preliminary.

Participants noted that in view of our lack of experience in building projects of this scale, it is essential first of all to send groups of specialists to similar facilities throughout the country to study the experience in organizing the work. In addition, we must make maximum use of the current year to carry out preproject and project-planning work, to designate construction participants, to determine the sequence, and also ensure timely submission of the assignment of project-research work. The GSSR Automotive Transport and Highways ministries, Gruzglavenergo, the Transcaucasian Railroad Administration, and other republic departments and ministries must draw up their own program of action.

The machine tool sector requires a greater influx of qualified specialists and workers. Therefore, as participants noted, the GSSR Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Ministry, the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, and other organizations must get right to work to map out integrated measures to train the needed cadres.

In implementing the machine tool development program, a prominent role is assigned to party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. Implementation of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree is crucially dependent on the quality of their organizational efforts. It is also essential that we make socialist competition an even more powerful factor in order to carry out the party's and government's assignments ahead of schedule so that Soviet machine tool building can become a key sector of the country's industry.

REGIONAL

UIGHUR POET WRITES IN PRAISE OF 'MOTHER RUSSIA'

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 2

[Textual excerpt of poem on Russia entitled "Kasyda [Ode] on Russia" by the Uighur poet Abdugapur Kutlukov. Translated from the Uighur into the Russian language by Valentin Smirnov: "A Word on Russia"]

[Text] This year Izdatel'stvo "Zhazushy" is publishing the first book of poems by the Uigur poet Abdugapur Kutlukov in the Russian language entitled "Pobratimy" [Friends and Brothers]. The poet's poem on the Motherland charms the reader with its civic fervor and striking national color. He writes movingly of the Leninist friendship of the peoples. The "Kasyda [Ode] on Russia" in the collection is an interesting poem in which the author extols the greatness of the older sister of the free republics.

We present to our readers an excerpt from this poem.

You, oldest sister
Of the sister-republics,
You are like an affectionate mother
To all the peoples.
Mamay's horde
Did not bend you
Or break your
Young body.

You stand over the world
As though it were a holiday.
You are always
Ardent and young,
Mother Russia,
You are as beautiful
To me as the morning
Spring star.

To gather all the stars together
And to present them to you
As a necklace
Would make but a slight gift.
You are fair
In word and in deed.
You call us
To a lofty
And clear goal;
You form a pedestal
To all our work and plans.

How can I not write
About Russia!
She gave me
Wings and dreams.
But where can I find
The words
To praise in song
Not only her beauty
But her vast expanses,
Her blue rivers,
Her breadth of soul and heart!

The soul of Russia is clear
Like a spring that has
Burst out of the depths.
Pure, colorful,
Beautiful and rich
Is the great Russian
Sun-filled language.

The Russian language
Is the language of Pushkin and Blok.
Russia gave
Lenin to the world.
From Volga's waters,
From its upper reaches,
He soared into the sky,
Like a proud falcon
And cast down to the earth
The two-headed eagle!

What storms,
What disasters
You have experienced
And withstood.
Russian birches
Rustle in the fields
Like a symbol
Of your pure thoughts!

The Uigurs and the Russians
Are forever friends and brothers,
And I am not afraid
To say that I am in love,
A love that is filial
And inextinguishable
For you.

Everlasting Russia, I am a new Russian
In your family.
Your free tongue
Has become mine own.
It is to be heard like a tocsin,
Wonderful and great,
On all latitudes
And longitudes.

The bloom of flax
Can hardly be compared with the blue
Of your inextinguishable
Pure eyes.
We have become brothers with you.
We, Russia,
We--Kazakhstan,
The Baltic,
The Caucasus,
The people of Moldavia
and the Ukraine.
And you have extended your hand to the people.
Today we live
As one big family,
Our plans and work
Are all one.

Your land
Is sacred to all.
To foes with guns--
A cemetery.
I go to Moscow,
I go to the Kremlin's walls,
To the unfading light
Of the red stars.

The thoughtful spruce
Sheds its snow.
Solemnly,
The watch is changed.

At the marble
Steps of the Mausoleum
I place flowers
For Lenin.
I have no other
Country that is dearer,
There is no one
Closer to Il'ich than I.
My Russia,
Lenin--it is you!

To take in
With one glance your expanses
From the White Sea
To the mountains of Kamchatka!
The Urals are your ridge
And your support,
The Siberian forests
Are your holiday attire.

Like a blue ribbon
The track of the BAM
has engirdled
Your Torso, Russia.
And on your shoulders
There sparkles like a flame
The Arctic Ocean,
Your kerchief.

In all your
Conduct--majesty.
In all your affairs--
A lofty
Daring elevation.
We are rightfully proud
Of you, Russia.
Let
Each day be
For you
Pure and glorious
And to all peoples--
Your people as a brother!

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